The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5015. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

The September Treaty to be Enforced, but the Honor of Italy to be Maintained.

The Sailing Orders of the French Fleet Countermanded.

Resignation of Ratazzi—Reorganization of the Italian Cabinet in the Interest of Napoleon.

Conflicting Reports from the Papal Territory.

ITALY AND ROME.

Conflicting Reports—Italy said to Have Pledged Herself to Enforce the September Treaty—Assertions Concerning French Interference.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 20—Midnight.

Important official dispatches have just been received from Paris in relation to affairs in Italy.

It is announced that Italy has positively pledged herself to enforce the provisions of the September Treaty.

The Paris *Patrie* says the French troops were so posted that they could have been marched across the Alps at a moment's notice. This decided step of the Italian Government is accepted at Paris as rendering French intervention unnecessary, and the French expedition has therefore been abandoned.

The insurgents, in consequence of this unlooked-for attitude of King VICTOR EMMANUEL, have evacuated the Pontifical territory.

The Emperor Napoleon's Ultimatum still Unanswered by Victor Emmanuel.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 21—A. M.

No answer has yet been returned by the King of Italy to the ultimatum of the Emperor NAPOLEON.

Victor Emmanuel to Maintain the Honor of the Italian Nation—Garibaldi Issues Another Proclamation.

FLORENCE, Monday, Oct. 21—Night.

RATTAZZI addressed a large crowd of people who were making a demonstration in favor of GARIBALDI. He declared in the most emphatic manner that King VICTOR EMMANUEL would maintain the honor of the nation in the crisis through which it was passing.

GARIBALDI has issued another proclamation, which adds to the prevailing excitement. He exhorts the people of Italy to persevere in their patriotic struggle, and bids them hope that the national honor may yet be redeemed.

Garibaldi said to have Disappeared from Caprera—Resignation of Minister Rattazzi.

FLORENCE, Monday, Oct. 21.

The reports that GARIBALDI has disappeared from the Island of Caprera are reiterated and seem to meet with no contradiction.

RATTAZZI has resigned his position at the head of the Cabinet. He will be succeeded by Gen. MENABREA.

Some of the bands of insurgents still remain in the Papal territory, and the evacuation is not complete as was previously reported.

Cialdini Summoned to Organize the New Ministry—The New Cabinet Said to be Formed in the Interest of France.

FLORENCE, Monday, Oct. 21—Night.

The King has summoned Gen. CIALDINI to Florence and intrusted to him the formation of a Ministry.

The people suspect that the new Cabinet is being formed in the interest of the French Emperor.

Petitions are pouring in from all parts of Italy protesting against the desertion of the national cause by the Government.

Peaceful Assurances of the French Government—The Sailing Orders of the Fleet Countermanded.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 21—Night.

Official assurances have been given that the Government will not find it necessary to send the military expedition across the Alps, and that the force which had been massed for that purpose will be dissolved.

The Bourse, in consequence, is greatly relieved and Rentes are buoyant.

A dispatch from Toulon states that orders have been received there countermanding the sailing of the fleet for the relief of Rome, and that the troops were disembarking from the transports and returning to their barracks.

Later from the Papal States—Menotti Garibaldi Said to Have Been Reinforced—Denial of the Statement by Dispatches from Rome.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 21—Evening.

The accounts of the state of affairs in the States of the Church are very conflicting.

Telegrams from Florence represent that MENOTTI GARIBALDI not only maintains his position in the Roman territory, but his command has been reinforced, and is hourly growing larger.

On the other hand, dispatches originating in Rome flatly contradict these statements, and assert that MENOTTI, with all his followers, has fled from the Papal dominions and abandoned the attempt on Rome.

RUSSIA.

Ratification of the Treaty With the United States for the Cession of the Czar's Possessions in North America.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Monday, Oct. 21.

The treaty with the United States for the sale of the Russian possessions in North America has been ratified by the Russian Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fenian Outrages—An Informer Shot—Policemen Fired Upon—The Fenian Trials.

DUBLIN, Monday, Oct. 21—Evening.

The informer REILLY has been shot and badly wounded near this city.

Several policemen have recently been fired upon in the night, but none have been hurt. The authorities are engaged in a vigorous search for the perpetrators of these outrages.

The trials of Gen. NAGLE, Col. WARREN and other prominent State prisoners implicated in the Fenian conspiracy, will commence on the 25th of November, before a special commission. It is said that the United States Government will provide for the defence of NAGLE and WARREN.

Failure of the Royal Bank of Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 21—Evening.

The Royal Bank of Liverpool has suspended payment and closed its doors. The liabilities of the institution are estimated at £4,500,000. It is thought that the bank will be able to resume business.

Admiral Farragut En Route to Lisbon.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 21.

The American squadron, under the command of Admiral FARRAGUT, has sailed from Portsmouth for Lisbon.

Newmarket Races—Third Series.

NEWMARKET, Monday, Oct. 21—Evening.

The third series of the Autumn Races at Newmarket, called the Houghton Meeting, commenced to-day.

Rosicrucian, owned by Sir J. HAWLEY, was the winner of the Criterion Stakes.

Van Amburg took the Hundred Sovereigns Plate.

The attendance was very good. The races will continue through the week.

Prize Fight Indefinitely Postponed.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 21.

The prize fight between MACE and O'BALDWIN, for the championship, has been given up.

GERMANY.

Passage of the Federal Military Service Bill—The Postal Treaty with the United States—Domestic Postal Law.

BERLIN, Monday, Oct. 21.

The North German Parliament has passed the Federal Military Service Bill.

The new postal treaty between the North German Confederation and the United States was signed to-day.

The North German Parliament has adopted a domestic postal law, to operate everywhere within the borders of the Confederation. The Bill contains a clause declaring private letters inviolable.

FRANCE.

The New Atlantic Telegraph Company Not Subsidized by the French Government.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 21.

The *Journal des Debats* denies that the French Government has granted a subvention in aid of the new Atlantic cable to be laid from Brest to the American coast.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON Monday, Oct. 21—Noon.

Consols opened at 93⅝ for money.

American Securities opened at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds........... 68⅞ x-c.
Illinois Central Railway Shares.................. 77⅛
Erie Railway Shares.................................. 44

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 21—2 P. M.

Consols 93⅝ for money.

American Securities are buoyant, and prices are advancing. Five-Twenties, 69. Eries, 44⅞. Illinois Central, 77⅞.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Oct. 21—2 P. M.

United States Bonds are advancing, and the market is buoyant.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 21—2 P. M.

Under the favorable news, Rentes have an upward tendency, and there is a feeling of greater firmness on the Bourse.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct, 21—Noon.

COTTON—The market opens firmer at the closing rates of Saturday; the sales of the day are estimated at 16,000 bales. The following are the authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands.................................. 8⅝d.
Middling Orleans................................... 8⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS—Breadstuffs of all kinds are quiet. Corn—New Mixed Western, 45s. 9d. ℔ quarter. Wheat—California White, 16s. 3d., and Red Western 14s. 6d. ℔ cental. Oats, 3s. 10d. ℔ bushel for American. Peas, 51s. ℔ quarter for Canadian. Barley nominal at 5s. 6d. ℔ bushel for American.

PROVISIONS—The market for Provisions of all kinds is steady. Beef—Extra Prime Mess, 120s. ℔ bbl. Pork—Eastern Prime Mess, 71s. ℔ bbl. Bacon, 45s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut Middles. Lard, 54s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American. Cheese, 52s. ℔ cwt for Middling American.

PRODUCE—Resin, Common Wilmington, 9s.; Medium American, 12s. Tallow, 45s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for American. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. ℔ cwt. Petroleum—Spirits, 1s. 2d.; Refined, 1s. 5½d., ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 21—Noon.

The Sugar market opened steady at 26s. for No. 12 Dutch Standard; Crude Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. ℔ quarter. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s. ℔ ton. Linseed Oil, £40 10s. ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £38. Sperm Oil, £116.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 21—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market is active, but quotations are unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS continue quiet. Tallow has declined to 45s. 6d.

PROVISIONS are generally unchanged.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 21—2 P. M.

Sperm Oil is £1 sterling lower; sales at £115 ℔ ton. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 21—Evening.

Consols closed firmer at 93⅝ for money.

American securities closed strong at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds..ex. coupon.69 1-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares......................78
Erie Railway Shares..45

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Monday, Oct. 21.

The North German Lloyd's steamship *America*, Capt. MEYERS, which left New-York on the 10th inst., arrived at this port at 4 o'clock this morning, and and after landing passengers and freight for London, sailed for Bremen.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 21.

The steamship *St. Davids*, Capt. WATTS, from Quebec, arrived at Moville this morning, and sailed again for Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 21—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed firm at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands.......................................8⅝d.
Middling Orleans.......................................8⅞d.

The sales of the day fall short of the noon estimate by 1,000 bales, footing up 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market has been very quiet throughout the day, and prices have been gradually declining. Corn—New Mixed Western, 45s. 3d. Wheat has declined to 16s. for California White, and to 14s. 3d. for Red Western. Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged.

PROVISIONS—There has been no change whatever in the Provision market.

PRODUCE—Spirits Turpentine, 27s. Rosin, 9s. for Common and 12s. for Medium. Petroleum, 1s. 2d. for Spirits and 1s. 5½d. for Refined. Tallow dull at 45s. 6d.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 21—Evening.

The Sugar market closed quiet at 26s. for No. 12, Dutch standard. Linseed Cakes have advanced to £11 ℔ ton. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, Monday, Oct. 21.

The Petroleum market is flat and nominal at 52 francs.

BY STEAMSHIP TO OCT. 10.

The Inman steamer *City of London*, Capt. BROOKS, which left Liverpool at 3 P. M. on the 9th and Queenstown on the 10th of October, arrived at this port yesterday. By the arrival of the *City of London* we are in receipt of British and Continental correspondence and files dated two days later than those at hand Sunday by the Bremen steamship *Union*.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

The Situation in France—Prince Napoleon and the Emperor—Affairs in Italy—Musical Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1867.

The excitement created by the Roman question is sensibly calming down. The second arrest of GARIBALDI, on his attempting to quit Caprera, proves conclusively the good faith of the Italian Government. The disturbances to which his imprisonment at Sinalunga led neither alarmed it nor shook its determination. The fact that it thus boldly hazards its popularity to keep inviolate its pledges has restored confidence here, while it has in no way damaged it in the general estimation in Italy. All reasonable people there see that if it had not acted as it has done, a second French expedition would have become inevitable, the honor of France being pledged to the sustainment of the September Convention. The dangers to which it would have led were admitted on all sides, and in that admission will probably be found a speedy solution of the difficulty. Public opinion in France has pronounced itself so unmistakably in favor of the modification of the treaty that the Emperor will not venture, even were he so inclined, to resist it much longer. There is scarcely a journal in the country, with the exception of the clerical organs, which has not denounced the Convention as a continual danger to France and as one that must at once be put an end to. The character of this danger became manifest in the profound emotion and sense of disquietude which were created by the announcement that orders had been given to get a second expedition in readiness to sail from Toulon. The execution of such a threat would, it was felt, not only have led to hostilities with Italy, backed by Prussia, but would have created such a sentiment of disgust in France that the loyalty of the people could no longer be counted upon. I, for one, never believed that the Emperor was serious in this intention. I have been satisfied from the beginning that a full understanding existed between him and the Italian Government on the subject, and I am equally convinced that we shall shortly witness the results of this *entente* in such a modification of the Convention as will give satisfaction to all the true friends of Italy. Her ultra-montane party are far from satisfied at the turn which things are taking, and in that fact is to be found the best evidence of the correctness of the views which I have advanced. They have become sensible that, great as is their influence, it will become powerless in presence of the risks which menace the Government in connection with the question at home as well as abroad. The voice of the Opposition Press may be disregarded, but that of the most influential and disinterested supporters of the Imperial *regime* can no longer be turned a deaf ear to. This is now unequivocally expressed in favor of a prompt and satisfactory termination of the Roman difficulty, which can only be arrived at by a frank declaration in favor of the policy of non-intervention and the annulment of the September treaty.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND THE EMPEROR.

According to a Paris journal Prince NAPOLEON has been tendering his advice to the Emperor upon the present state of Continental affairs. It is stated that on his return from an excursion to Havre, feeling moved at the uneasy and morbid state of public opinion, Prince NAPOLEON explained his views in a letter to the Emperor, which, it is alleged, produced a great impression on the mind of His Majesty. Prince NAPOLEON advises continued confidence in the existing Ministry, and urges the Emperor either by a note in the *Moniteur*, by a letter to one of his Ministers, or by the opening speech of the November session, in the clearest and most positive manner, to pronounce the pacific policy of France, by proclaiming the absolute principle of non-intervention. The consequence of such a proclamation would, it is thought, be immediately seen. "Non-intervention in Rome," says Prince NAPOLEON, "would signify the solution of the Roman question by Italy alone, and without the interference of any other Power. Non-intervention in Germany would signify respect for the wishes of the Germans and for the work of complete and total unification commenced by Prussia. Lastly, thanks to that absolute principle, there would be means of putting a stop to the ambition of Powers, who, like Russia, desired to aggrandize at the expense of the Ottoman Empire; or, like modern Germany, who wished to enlarge her dominions at the expense of Holland."

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The fears entertained that the partial outbreaks which have taken place in the Roman territory would acquire strength and extend the insurrection to the walls of Rome have been for the moment dissipated by the successes gained over the insurgents by the Papal troops at Pianale, Bagnorea and other places. The feeling, however, remains that the display of military force made by the Italian Government cannot and will not be maintained, and that the moment it is withdrawn the danger will revive. Hence the necessity for a prompt and final settlement of the question—a settlement on which the Italian people are now firmly bent. After being reconducted to Caprera, GARIBALDI is said to have dispatched to Florence, through private hands, a proclamation which has been published by the *Diritto*, and which contains a singular charge against M. RATTAZZI:

"Acquiescing in the desire of some of my friends," says the General, "I returned to my home free and untrammeled by conditions, and under the promise that I was to be sent a steamer to reconvey me to the Continent. Now, if the man whose name is a shame for Italy, having recourse to police precautions, prevents me from returning to the Continent, I ask but one thing of my fellow-citizens, and that is to march always in the holy path that they have traced for themselves with the calmness and majesty of a nation which is conscious of its strength."

Can this document be genuine? It seems to me hardly possible that in sending GARIBALDI out of the way of mischief M. RATTAZZI would have promised him a Government vessel to bring him back again, or that after promising it to him he would send it to prevent his leaving his island home. There is bad faith somewhere, and I can only account for it by the publication of a document which never really emanated from the General's pen.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN FRANCE.

Unmistakable evidences of the desire of the people of France to return to a constitutional system of government are daily manifesting themselves. Among the most recent of them is the address lately published from M. DE MONGOYEUX, Deputy of the Nicone, to his constituents, and that from M. D'ESCAYRAC, member of the Council General of Tarn and Garonne, resigning his functions. The former says: "I am for the liberty of the Press and for that of public meeting. The citizens who are called upon to name their deputies and their general and municipal councils have a right to know whether an article in a newspaper or a public meeting places the country in danger." M. DE LAUTURE says, that "Profoundly afflicted by the spectacle of a policy which departs from his ideal—disarmament, liberty and democratic progress—he has long desired to break the ties which appeared to bind him to it, and that now that the death of his father, respect for whose opinions alone prevented him carrying out that wish, leaves him at liberty, he takes the first opportunity of doing so." Inspired probably by these utterances, M. GUIZOT, in an article in the *Débats* on the late Baron DE DAUNANT, thus gives expression to his own aspirations, through the medium of a eulogy on the deceased: "He was," he says, "one of the firmest, most faithful and most enlightened defenders of that great and good cause which sometimes appears to grow old, but which in fact always grows young—the cause of free and legal government under a constitutional monarchy, the grand and generous idea of the present time, the foundation of liberty in the midst of order, respect for the personal rights of men as well as for all the legal powers. Such was the dominant thought of M. DAUNANT, such the constant rule of his conduct." These straws on the current will show you the direction in which the public mind is tending.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

A clerical organ in the south of France has started a new version of the story of the documents relating to the Mexican expedition, said to have been sent to Europe by MAXIMILIAN shortly previous to his death. You will remember that the first rumor circulated in regard to them was that they had been forwarded to the Duc D'AUMALE; then we were informed that they had been confided to the care of M. HOORYEX, Secretary to the Belgian Legation in Mexico, who returned a couple of weeks since with the French Minister, M. DANO, with directions to place them in the hands of King LEOPOLD. Now the clerical journal in question asserts that these papers were taken to Rome by the Empress CHARLOTTE and delivered into the hands of the Pope. Of course, the inference sought to be established is that they add considerably to the embarrassment of NAPOLEON in dealing with the Roman question. If the Emperor keeps his pledges to his Holiness and protects him against expulsion, the documents will remain safely stowed away in the archives of the Vatican. Should he prove false to his duty as a son of the Church, then PIUS will give them to the newspapers and blazon to the world the crowning treacheries of the Mexican expedition! Where these dangerous itinerant state papers will turn up next it is difficult to say. Perhaps we shall hear of their being in the hands of King THEODORE, of Abyssinia. They may help to get him out of his approaching trouble.

THE STEINWAY-CHICKERING DISCUSSION.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday devotes nearly three columns to a review of the respective merits of the Steinway and Chickering pianos. The conclusions are balanced so equally between them that neither of the rival establishments can plume itself on having the advantage. In view of the space devoted to this American specialty by the Paris journals, Frenchmen are speculating on the amounts paid by the firms in question to the musical *feuilletonistes*. They say that the sums spent by them in dining and wining these writers must be enormous, for that they never put pen to paper in favor of any particular interest without being largely remunerated for it. On this point I do not profess to be well informed. I merely relate to you what I have heard.

FENIANISM IN ENGLAND.

The Panic Throughout the United Kingdom—Fenian Attacks Anticipated at all Points—Hopes of the Irish People.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1867.

England is about equally divided in her interest in the Fenians in England and in Italy. The leading columns of the newspapers are occupied with appeals for speedy justice on head centres at home, and glorifications of head centres abroad. An Italian head centre, warring against the head of the Catholic Church, is a great, magnanimous, heroic character. An Irish or Irish-American head centre, warring against the head of the Anglican Church, is a miserable wretch fit only for the gallows. Every newspaper I opened yesterday was exulting in the news from Rome, which is mostly contradicted to-day. But they were all fierce and bitter against the poor Fenians, who, the *Times* specially urges, must be speedily hanged. One execution in October, it says, may prevent many executions in December.

In truth, there has not been in many years such a panic in England, as has been made by the rescue of KELLY and DEASY in Manchester, who, with handcuffs on, have disappeared as effectually as if the earth had opened and swallowed them. Twenty-four persons, several of whom are undoubtedly innocent, have been committed for murder. They are to be tried by special commission, which will sit on the 28th inst. Money is being raised in Ireland and England to provide for their defence. A Manchester Committee appeals to Irishmen throughout the kingdom for funds. "A concert and ball will be held at the 'Brown Bear,' Leman-street, Whitechapel, [London,] Oct. 12, the proceeds to be given to the wives and families of the Manchester prisoners," and the Irishmen of East London are expected to "rally round" on this occasion. *Cartes de visite* of Col. KELLEY are advertised in the Dublin papers—which is an Irish way of favoring his concealment or escape.

On Saturday, writing of the measures taken to secure the volunteer armories in Holborn from an expected Fenian attack, I wondered whether the 100,000 breech-loaders in the Tower of London were safe. It appears that the authorities were at that very moment asking the same question. The guard was strengthened on Saturday, and the absent officers telegraphed to return to their duty. The Government had been warned of an intended attack.

Many of these warnings are doubtless false alarms, but the safe course is to regard them all as probably true. There has been another gathering of supposed Fenians at Chester, and the manufacturing and mining towns of the North, full of Irishmen, have been alarmed by reports of midnight drills and proposed attacks upon militia armories. Naturally the Fenians, real or counterfeit, write to the newspapers, and are very frank respecting their intentions. They have opened the war, they say, in England, expressly to harrass the Government and worry the people into demanding Irish independence. As it is a genuine war, though carried on in an irregular and guerrilla fashion, they insist that all captured Fenians shall be treated as prisoners of war. If otherwise, they will be avenged, even upon the heads of the Government The newspapers threaten mob law and lynch law upon the Irish. The Irish think they can mostly take their own part. The Fenians avow—or some of them do—that they wish to encourage hatred of race, if that will aid them in driving English rule from Ireland. They want no half measures, and they detest the intermeddling of Mr. BEALES and the English Reformers. So far from asking Parliamentary reform for Ireland, they would be glad if there was never another Irish member sent to the British Parliament. They point to Canada, Australia, &c., British colonies virtually independent, because not represented; and a State whose representatives are in a minority cannot be said to be much the better for its representation.

The "Fenian murder in Bloomsbury," as the papers call it, is all in the fog. Poor M'DONNELL, born in Quebec of an Irish father, is dead; but he did not identify the arrested Fenian as his murderer, nor has any one identified him. Moreover, the Fenian pistol had never been fired, and the ball which killed M'DONNELL was too large for it, and had seven grooves, while the pistol had but three. So far there is no clue. It is not even sure that the murder was by a Fenian. The police have been armed and strengthened, however, in London as elsewhere, and all are waiting to see what will come next.

I observe that the Fenian organ in Dublin is very much dissatisfied with the American Government. American citizens, it says, are pining in Irish prisons, "guiltless of any crime and apparently deserted by their own Government." It is said that "CORYDON, the informer, identified them as gentlemen moving in the first circles in New-York, and declared that they *were not* connected with the Fenian organization, and yet these free citizens of a free country are seized, flung into prison, treated there as the lowest convicts are, and their Government makes no sign. No wonder England disregards America's '*Alabama* claims.' As long as she is allowed to seize and torture America's peaceful citizens, she can treat such demands as the mere 'bounce' of a frothy, boastful, ungrateful nation. Such is the humiliation the Stars and Stripes have been brought to."

One of the Manchester prisoners claims to be an American citizen, and says he was not only brought before the magistrates handcuffed, but was compelled to put on prison clothes. Another says he was not only handcuffed, but beaten and starved, though perfectly innocent.

The most intelligent Fenians are hopeful that the coming European war will give them their "opportunity." All Europe, they say, is paralyzed with the certainty that a general war will break out this Autumn, or next Spring at furthest.

"A German and French war means war all over Europe. The Spanish dynasty will be overturned. The Garibaldians will seize on Rome. The Pope will fly from his dominions for a time. The Russians will provoke a quarrel with the Turks, and Greece will fly at Thessaly and Crete. Muscovite intrigues will extend southward and eastward into India, (where a new Sepoy mutiny will arise on a greater scale,) whilst a portion of the English Army of India is being destroyed by plague and official imbecility in Abyssinia. The Fenian organization in the United States, now thoroughly united, and far stronger than it ever was before, will (in the midst of the confusion and strife of parties, and helped by native American arms and money) invade and occupy Canada. Belgium will become French territory, and it will be a struggle between France and Germany who shall take possession of Holland. England, torn and distracted in all this horrible strife, will, as she did before 1782, withdraw all her troops from Ireland, whose coasts she has wisely never spent a shilling in uselessly fortifying. Our people will then have to rely upon themselves to defend their island from foreign invaders, whether they come from the East or from the West."

That will leave Ireland for the Irish, who must arrange matters so as to be let alone for the future.

Mr. JOHN AUGUSTUS O'SHEA writes from Paris respecting Fenian prospects, ROBERTS, GARIBALDI, &c. A brief extract may be of interest. He says:

"I think Mr. ROBERTS never set foot on the soil of Great Britain during his visit, and, consequently, did not attend Fenian meetings in England, Ireland and Scotland. I think Mr. ROBERTS did not meet the Continental Reds, and, consequently, did not effect any junction with them. Mr. PARKER may be sorry for that; I am not. The Continental Reds are a worthless, Godless set; full of everlasting sneers at Christianity, and eternal babble about the liberality of England. They have more respect for John Bull than God Almighty. At least I think so; but I have no means of judging them except by their organs at the press, and their exponents at congresses like that of Geneva. I think Mr. ROBERTS will be found on inquiry not to be responsible for a tithe of the stories which have been circulated about his progress in Europe by injudicious friends. It is possible he has boasted that he succeeded in cementing an alliance between the Irish Republican Brotherhood and his American organization, and it is even possible that he imagines he has actually done so; *but it is not the fact.*"

Mr. O'SHEA does not believe much in Red Republicans or GARIBALDI, but he seems to have more faith in Col. KELLEY and the Fenians of Manchester. It was KELLEY who planned the escape of STEPHENS from the prison at Dublin, and Mr. O'SHEA says: "KELLEY it is who now carries the war into Carthage, and as long as KELLEY is free the British Government has an enemy as active as he is subtle, as impervious to threat as he is unapproachable by bribe." As a proof of his incorruptibility, it is said that he was offered by the British Government £5,000 to deliver up STEPHENS after the famous escape from Richmond Prison. "Any rise on the last bid?" said KELLEY. "Not a penny more." "Then, as a business man, I consider that I can make more out of STEPHENS by saving him," was the answer, and a week after the Head Centre was spirited out of an Irish port, and made his way to America.

I have taken this liberty with the name of Mr. O'SHEA because he is well known in America, and does not affect the anonymous fashion of English writers. His name is advertised as an attraction, and he writes over his well-known initials.

The London *Chronicle*, in an article on the new campaign in England, says:

"In Ireland the Fenians have for some time discontinued the Provisional Government in its functions, and left to Col. KELLEY the duties of 'Head Executive of the Irish Republic.' Hence the determined resistance shown to his capture in Manchester. In all the great Centres of England, Wales and Scotland the association is much stronger than would be readily supposed. The Irish support it in larger proportion than at home; and there is also an English Republican Brotherhood to countenance and assist it."

"A Fenian" also writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

"We want not concessions from the British Government; we want Ireland for the Irish, wholly and absolutely, and that we shall have. It is not our game to commit outrage, except in self-defence, and in retaliation for any indignities put upon any of our men by our enemy. But we watch, wait, arm and prepare for the opportunity that will enable us to destroy the British Empire effectually, and to avenge centuries of cruel oppression. If England chooses to precipitate matters by hounding on the masses of her ignorant lower classes against our people, then it will be war to the knife; let her look to her volunteer depots, her magazines, her manufactories, her docks, her stores, and, above all, certain of her governing classes. Just take this simply as our position: We mean to fight, and, if necessary for the freedom of Ireland, destroy England. We wait our opportunity, and meanwhile will take care to avenge the slightest injustice done to any of our people by English law, armed police and infuriate masses notwithstanding."

How much of this may be fact and how much fiction I have no means of absolutely knowing; but the facilities for a secret guerrilla war in England are enormous, and the temptation to carry it on very great. The remedy is to pacify and satisfy Ireland as soon as possible, and by that means withdraw support from the Fenian organization. There are those who say, "Put it down first by the strong hand, and justice to Ireland afterward!" That is the more heroic way, no doubt; but it may be questioned if it is the more politic. First remove every reasonable cause of complaint, and then put down unreasonable rebellion.

Ireland, whatever may be the Fenian policy, is far from quiet. The Dublin Police is doubled on the beats, and measures are taken to protect the castle. There are quarrels between the people and the soldiers. Arrests of American-looking persons are made at different points. At Limerick a Fenian funeral has been attended by some thousands of sympathizers. The coffin was carried on men's shoulders, and 300 men followed it, marching four abreast and carrying green boughs, in memory of the times of which Mr. BOUCICAULT sings:

"They are hanging men and women
For wearing of the green."

MONADNOCK.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Admiral Farragut Welcomed to Great Britain—International Courtesies and Their Influence on the Policy of Nations.

From the London Daily News, Oct. 9.

The visit of Admiral FARRAGUT to this country presents a valuable opportunity for the interchange of those international courtesies which have so material an influence on the policy of nations. Although the Admiral and the officers of the squadron under his command have arrived at a time when the ordinary gayeties of society are suspended and nearly everybody is away from home, they have, of course, been made the object of such attentions as our officials are able to pay to friendly and distinguished visitors. As the head of the navy of the United States, with a reputation second to that of no naval commander now living, Admiral FARRAGUT has peculiar right to the attentions he is now receiving. The American navy is the youngest but the most vigorous child of Anglo-Saxon love for the sea. It inherits with us the traditions of BLAKE and ANSON, and represents an empire of the sea which has itself sprung from our own. Young as it necessarily is it can already point to a glorious past, and we may with certainty anticipate for it a worthy future. *The English people feel no jealousy whatever at the vast naval development and progress which Admiral Farragut represents.* So long as American rivalry with us at sea is limited to peaceful manifestations, we shall all rejoice at the lustre which attends the American flag. That the naval services of the two countries should fraternise, that the readiest and heartiest recognition should be accorded by the one to the merits of the other, is what on either side of the water all honest men desire. It is, indeed, to be particularly desired, at the present time, that all possible hospitality should be shown to our American visitors. We owe something to the American Navy, and to Admiral FARRAGUT as its representative, for *the injustice that was done both to it and to him by a large portion of our Press and a small but influential portion of our people during their civil war.* There can be no impropriety in reminding ourselves of this injustice, and in confessing our mistake, now that an opportunity for making amends for it seems to be offered us. It arose from our not being sufficiently known to each other. Englishmen never knew *how little the slaveholding class really represented the American people*, and Americans did not know how little the classes which sympathised with the rebellion here represented the great mass of the English people. But Admiral FARRAGUT will not need to be assured of the universal friendliness with which America and Americans are regarded by the people of this country. Wherever he may choose to go he will find a welcome. He needs no introduction to Englishmen. They will welcome him for his own sake *and for the sake of his country.* In Admiral FARRAGUT the American Navy has given evidence of the possession of those sailor-like qualities which have made our own naval service so popular at home and so powerful on the sea. His pluck, and enterprise, and thoroughness were abundantly demonstrated in the naval actions of the civil war. His bold and successful attempt to force the entrance of the Mississippi in April, 1862, recalled some of the best naval enterprises of our own history. The passage and re-passage of his whole fleet past the formidable batteries of Vicksburgh demonstrated not merely his personal courage, but his wonderful skill, and showed that he had not only the will to attempt great exploits, but the power to execute them. But perhaps the event which has most possessed the popular imagination was the bold dash past the impregnable batteries which commanded the entrance to the harbor of Mobile. The Admiral, tied amongst the rigging of his own vessel, so that not even a wound should cause him to lose his hold, and that the whole scene should be beneath his eye, leading the way through the storm of cannon shot, and running the gauntlet of probable destruction with dashing courage and brilliant success, is a picture which is as indelibly impressed on the minds of Englishmen as on those of Americans. From that time no one has ever desired to dispute *the possession by the American Navy of the highest qualities of seamanship.* The name of FARRAGUT, associated with that bold and splendid enterprise, is held in that esteem which Englishmen always give to courage, but which they still more give to the courage of a people whose qualities reflect their own. Admiral FARRAGUT may represent American rivalry on the element which we have learned to consider our own, but it is a rivalry in qualities which Englishmen respect wherever they are found, and which, so far from leading to misunderstandings and conflicts, ought to lead to mutual admiration and esteem. It is greatly to the interest of both nations that they should more and more learn this mutual respect. They will learn it on nearer acquaintance with each other, and everything which promotes that acquaintance will promote their friendship and alliance. *In the new times which are at hand we on our side shall shake ourselves more and more free from entanglements in the East, and cultivate our relations with the West.* The continent of Europe may not, perhaps, be less to us than it has been, but the Western continent will be infinitely more. Such visitors as Admiral FARRAGUT and his staff are therefore doubly welcome now. The era of misunderstandings is over, and that of enlarged friendly intercourse has begun, and every occasion of becoming better acquainted with each other, every exchange of international courtesies, and every opportunity for the expression of mutual goodwill and esteem, will serve to strengthen the personal ties and multiply the personal friendships which, even more, perhaps, than the policy of Governments, tie kindred nations to each other.

GEN. GARIBALDI.

His Latest Proclamation to the Italian People.

Florence (Oct. 5) Correspondence of Reuter's Express.

Upon being a second time brought back to Caprera, GARIBALDI sent to the mainland the following proclamation, which appears to-day in the Florence papers:

To-morrow we shall have placed the seal upon our splendid revolution by the last blow leveled at the tabernacle of idolatry, of imposture and Italian disgrace. That pedestal of all tyranny—the Papacy—has evoked the curses of the entire world, and the nations now regard Italy as a savior. Will she be startled by the arrest of a single man into renouncing her glorious mission?

Acquiescing in the desire of some friends, I returned to my dwelling, free and without conditions, and upon the promise that a steamer should be sent to reconvey me to the continent. If now the man whose name is a disgrace to Italy, having recourse to police precautions, prevents me from returning to the mainland, I only ask one thing of my fellow-citizens, and that is, constantly to march forward upon the sacred course they have traced for themselves with the calm and the majesty of a nation conscious of its force. I have recommended discipline to the army and the people, when both, indignant at the timid servility of the authorities, demanded to be led on to Rome. I have told the soldiers that their bayonets should be reserved for a more glorious mission, and that the butts of their rifles would suffice to expel the mercenaries of the Pope.

Despite the genius of evil which still weighs down our country, there exists one fact consolatory to us all—the brotherly agreement of the strong and formidable elements of the nation, the army, the people, and the volunteers.

Woe to him who shall hurl the apple of discord in the midst of his brethren. When Italy shall be able to count upon her sons thronging the ranks in one redeeming company, the detached handful will hide their heads, and futile apprehensions of foreign intervention will be at an end.

I repeat, therefore, you must achieve the redemption of Rome by every possible means; but if you think that my assistance is necessary, I reckon upon you to think upon my deliverance. GARIBALDI.

AUSTRIA AND THE CONCORDAT.

Popular Petitions to the Reichsrath for the Abolition of the Law—Meeting of Roman Catholic Bishops in Support of Its Maintenance—Excitement Throughout the Kingdom.

Vienna (Oct. 5) Correspondence of the Morning Herald.

Even that "distant Thule" of the Austrian Monarchy, Transylvania, has sent up a petition to the Reichsrath for setting aside the Concordat. There is a primitive simplicity in the diction not generally to be found in such documents. In speaking of the imperfect state of the schools it says, that "at the annual examinations the best children are able to give an account of how things looked in heaven; they know the names of the principal angels, the number of the saints, and they know something about hell and purgatory, and of the torments of the damned. But how things look in their own land, what it produces, and what might be produced better and cheaper, what is exported and imported, &c., of all this they know nothing. If the children are able to repeat, like parrots, their catechism and Bible history they get presents, the ceremony is over, and the old story is repeated in the old way. The commune has nothing to do with the school beyond furnishing the building, fuel and all other necessary or unnecessary expenses. It is no wonder that the greater part of the inhabitants of the Austrian monarchy believe that religion, faith and Concordat form one indivisible trinity; and that, for setting aside the Concordat danger must ensue for religion and faith; that in separating the school from the Church, morality and good manners are endangered; and that the introduction of civil marriages is nothing else than the introduction of privileged concubinage." Every day brings the news of additional agitation on this question. But, as may be supposed, the Church is not inactive, and the Bishops in firm phalanx have stood forth to maintain the law which insures them a predominant influence. Twenty-five Archbishops and Bishops have presented a petition to the Emperor in favor of the Concordat. As usual they designate as an attack on religion what is merely an attack on themselves. They say that either the rights of the Clergy must be upheld, or the principles of revolution acknowledged. It is the old story so often repeated, the assertion that unless ecclesiastical authority be supreme, anarchy, impiety, and social and political ruin must be the inevitable consequence. The Bishops tell His Majesty "They consider it impossible that a son of the exalted house which God has called to govern Austria should ever so far forget his mission and the example of his ancestors as to turn the rights which are given him against the Church of God." On the school question they say, "It is not better instruction which is wanted. What is desired is to attack religion and morality. It is wished to make the school serve to propagate unbelief; that is the chief thing. The teacher must be serviceable for this purpose; that is to be his first, chief merit. The more imprudently he scoffs at religion and moral feeling the more worthy will he be found of promotion. In order to obtain such instruments in sufficient numbers for carrying out this work, schools for teachers are to be formed, whose aim and ground plan is to indoctrinate their pupils with contempt for all that is holy and elevated. To carry out such a plan at once in a large Kingdom like Austria is, as all know, not possible. The right, therefore, of founding such is to be obtained, so that when the circumstances are favorable the beginning may be made. But the Concordat opposes the realization of this plan. It is, therefore, easy to be understood why such mad ravings should be raised against it." "As to what this miserable screaming against the Concordat betokens, no one can any longer doubt; it means we will have marriage without solidity and holiness, and schools without religion and moral earnestness. But they who wish this raise their voice in vain. They are but a small fraction of the population, and in the Concordat is represented the innermost wishes and interests of the people." The address of the Bishops has called up a tremendous storm. The Common Council of Vienna has met to express its indignation at the absolute untruths set forth in that document. With the exception of one member, PATER GATSCHER, all agreed in declaring it slanderous and untrue. A deputation is to go up to the Emperor to present an address "protesting against the shameless untruths and the calumny" of the Episcopacy. In Brunn, in Moravia, the effect produced by the said document is in the highest degree unfavorable. Every one is indignant at the exaggerations it contains and the falsehood of the allegations. Petitions against the Concordat are coming in daily, and even Catholic Salzburg follows the example of the Common Council of Vienna, and asks, "for the weal of the people and the weal of the land," that it be abolished.

BRAZIL.

Prorogation of Parliament—Speech of the Emperor—Issue of Currency—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

By the arrival of the steamship *South America*, from Rio Janeiro Sept. 25, we are placed in possession of late Brazilian news.

Congress terminated its sessions September 23, when Don PEDRO II., Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender of Brazil, prorogued the session with the subjoined speech:

AUGUST AND MOST WORTHY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATION: I have much pleasure in announcing to you that tranquility reigns in the Provinces, and that the relations of the Empire with foreign nations continue unaltered.

The war provoked by the President of the Republic of Paraguay has not yet ended, but the Allies proceed with firmness, with the purpose of avenging the national dignity, and the armies and squadron have just performed important feats. The armies having turned the fortifications of the enemy by his left flank, in order to cut off his communication with the interior of the Republic; the squadron has, by main force, effected the passage of Curupaity. The action of the expeditionary column from the capital of the Province of Matto-Grosso, which expelled the Paraguayan troops from Corumba and restored a great number of Brazilian families to liberty, is worthy, likewise, of commemoration.

The Government will use every endeavor to terminate the war honorably and in accordance with the allied Republics' expectations that the skill of the Generals and the courage of the sea and land forces will bring to an early conclusion the struggle, on the result of which the national pride is at stake. Thanks to Providence, epidemic cholera has disappeared from among the allied forces. The state of public health throughout the Empire is good. In this Court an agreement to go into operation on the 1st of October next has been signed, regulating the execution of Art. 13 of the Consular Convention, agreed upon with Portugal, and thus reconciling the difficulties experienced in the matter of inheritances. The proofs which you have given of your patriotism in levying taxes to equalize the expenditures and the revenues of the State, and in adopting other measures which the extraordinary circumstances called for, will be highly appreciated by the nation. On returning to the respective Provinces in which you dwell, I am sure you will contribute with your counsels to the maintenance of the enthusiasm of every Brazilian in defence of the just cause we sustain, in order that there may be no want of such aid as an honorable and prompt termination of the war renders it necessary to seek. The session is closed.

In the Imperial Assembly the Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Senate amendment to the bill authorizing the issue of paper money which limits the amount to 50,000,000 reais under all contingencies.

In Para the River Amazon was formally opened Sept. 7. The ceremony was performed by the President of the Province of Para. No foreign men-of-war were present, although an invitation had been extended to the commanders to take part in the ceremonies. The town, forts and shipping were beautifully illuminated.

FIRE AT THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

Thirteen Men Killed—Great Destruction of Property—Heroism of a Sailor.

From the Troy Times, Oct. 21.

A terrible accident, resulting in the loss of thirteen lives, took place at the Central Shaft of the Hoosac Tunnel on Saturday afternoon last at 4 o'clock. The Central Shaft is located at a point equi-distant from the two portals of the tunnel, in a valley on the summit of Hoosac Mountain, and is in the shape of an ellipse, designed primarily to enable the work to be carried on from additional faces in the centre of the tunnel, and secondarily, when the great bore is completed, to admit fresh air and light into the work. The distance from the opening of the shaft to the bed of the tunnel below is 1,040 feet, about 700 feet of which have already been sunk. Arranged around the mouth of the shaft were a series of buildings, consisting of an office, machine and blacksmith shop, saw-mill, &c., and also tanks wherein naptha was confined and manufactured into gas for the purpose of illuminating the work below. Timbers, with platforms sixty feet apart, were placed in upright positions around the shaft from top to bottom, and within these a bucket, supported by wire rope, ascended and descended the shaft as occasion required, bringing up the *debris* from below and carrying the operatives up or down as each relief went on or came off of duty.

The naptha gas was introduced on Friday last—the day before the accident—for the first time. The contractors had made as they supposed every preparation to guard against any disaster from the ignition of the dangerous material; but on Saturday at the hour named, instantly and without the slightest appearance of danger, a lighted candle, standing about twenty feet from the tank, communicated a flame to the gaseous substance, and in a moment almost, the tanks, the buildings, and the timbers in the shaft were all on fire. The men at work in the surrounding shafts barely had time to escape with their lives. The engineer, JAMES RANDALL, made his way out only after his shirt had been burned off his back and his person considerably scorched.

At the time of the accident there were seventeen men at work in the shaft—four of them near the mouth and the remainder in the bottom of the pit. The four escaped—the others were all suffocated. Not the slightest assistance could be rendered them. The men above had to flee for their lives, and the only means of escape for those below, the bucket, was soon burned and fell down the pit. A great and impenetrable sea of fire rose up between them and the earth above. Every one of them must have died a horrible death from suffocation, or if any long survived the calamity they must have been drowned by the vast volume of water which poured down upon them upon the suspension of the pumps and machinery used in keeping the shaft dry.

Yesterday a sailor named MARSHALL, at the peril of his life, was let down the shaft by means of a rope fastened to his body, in the hope that possibly some of the men below might yet be alive. Previous to his going down, knowing the perilous character of his expedition and the dangers to be encountered from foul air in the shaft, MARSHALL made his will, and then heroically descended. He went down six hundred feet, from which point he was able to see that the bottom of the shaft was covered with water to the depth of twenty or more feet, and that there was not the slightest possible hope for any of the men in the pit. He then made the signal to be hauled up, and some feet above encountered a current of foul air, which rendered him insensible. Upon being brought to the mouth of the shaft he was still senseless and scarcely alive, and it was not until after the most vigorous means of restoration had been applied to his person that the heroic man was restored to consciousness. The tale he then told dispelled the last hope for the men below.

Of the thirteen killed, only three were married. One of them leaves a wife and seven children, the eldest only 11 years of age. The families of the unfortunate men—none of whose names have transpired—resided in cabins in the vicinity of the accident, and the scenes of mourning which succeeded the catastrophe were of the most agonizing description. Yesterday great crowds of people, from all portions of the country in the vicinity, visited the shaft, and the greatest excitement as well as sorrow was manifested over the event.

The loss of property and the detention to the work are considerations only second to the loss of life. The machinery at the mouth of the shaft was very valuable, costing thousands of dollars, and was of the most elaborate and perfect description for carrying on the work. The delay at this point in conducting the great enterprise to a successful issue will necessarily be very great.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick Appointed—Bank Statement.

OTTAWA, Monday, Oct. 21.

The *Official Gazette* contains the appointment of Col. HARDING, C. B., as Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick, and Gen. DOYLE as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

The discount in American invoices for the week ending on Saturday was thirty-one per cent.

The bank statement for September is published. The provincial notes in circulation are $3,559,693; the debentures held by the Receiver-General, $3,000,000; the specie in reserve, $764,333, and the bank notes in circulation, $9,134,920. This is exclusive of the New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia returns.

Arrest of a Confidence Man.

TORONTO, Ontario, Monday, Oct. 21.

A confidence operator, named EDWARD P. PUGH, hailing from Cincinnati, engaged in extensive swindling operations here, was arrested on Saturday.

MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER.

—"The Guardian Angel" continues to hold the leading place in the *Atlantic*, and bids fair to prove the most popular of Dr. HOLMES' works. Here and there, we think, his portrait-drawing verges on carricature, as in the case of Deacon Rumrill, who returns to Clement Lindsay a borrowed copy of SCOTT's *Ivanhoe*, carefully wrapped up and inscribed "Dangerous reading for Christian youth—touch not the unclean thing." It has never been our lot to fall in with even a Deacon who considered SCOTT's works—it is easier for some people to call them works than novels—improper reading for Christian youth; and in our opinion Dr. HOLMES in this instance overshoots the mark and lays himself open to the charge of exaggeration. This number brings the story down to the engagement of Clement and Myrtle Hazard, and the heroic determination of Gifted Hopkins *not* to enlist but to stay at home and with his poems encourage the defenders of his country to go forward to the bloody battle-fields! A friend of the late Dr. NOTT gives an interesting account of an interview with the venerable man that took place several years before his death. The Doctor's opinions on men and things are not very original or striking, but evince the strong common sense for which he was noted Those who want to understand the Cretan question would do well to read WILLIAM J. STILLMAN's "Cretan Days." The second part of ALICE CARY's "Rose Rollins" brings that pleasant story to a happy ending. The "Autobiography of a Quack" is also finished, much to the gratification of the reader. It is well told, but the subject and incidents are disagreeable. Mr. LOWELL contributes a very interesting sketch of the late JOSIAH QUINCY, in which he does full justice, but no more than justice, to the memory of a great and good man. The number closes with the usual political article and reviews and literary notices.

—The November number of *Young Folks* opens with "Round the World Joe,"—exceedingly well illustrated and full of pleasant information from strange parts of the world. "Joe" will become a great character with little readers. "Good Old Times" contains a thrilling adventure with Indians, in which the admirable qualities of "Will" are brought out in a very striking manner. In "Cast Away in the Cold" the old Captain continues the narration of his wonderful adventures in the Arctic Region. The *Young Folks* steadily maintains its place in the affections of youthful readers.

—Dr. BUSHNELL's contributions to *Hours at Home*, under the title of "Moral Uses of Dark Things," have reached the ninth number of the series, and if we take into account the infinite multitude of the dark things of this life, we do not see but that, under the Doctor's peculiar mode of treatment, the series may be prolonged for an indefinite length of time. But all that Dr. BUSHNELL had to say on this subject, without repeating himself on every page, might have been said in a single essay. In the present number he treats of "things unsightly and disgustful." On page three of the magazine, we notice a curious oversight, which ought not to have escaped the attention of the proof reader. Neither can it be said, the Doctor remarks, "that the uncomely and distorted forms of nature were never created, but have resulted, since the creation, from uses that produced the distortion; that the *Zebra*, for example, has lifted his shoulders and spun out his enormous length of neck, by the habit of browsing on tree-tops," &c. We were not aware that the zebra was in the habit of indulging in such elevated diet. Perhaps the Doctor intended to write *giraffe*. Mr. G. M. TOWLE contributes an interesting account of the "French Corps Legislatif and its Leaders," with appreciative sketches of ADOLPHE THIERS, EMILE DE GIRARDIN, JULES FAVRE, and other statesmen whose names are almost as well known in this country as in France. Mr. EDWARD SPENCER writes pleasantly about the "Amenities of War." His illustrative anecdotes are not new, but they are well chosen. A very interesting sketch is contributed by Rev. E. D. NEILL, entitled "The Virginia Company: Its Puritan Affinities." "A Morning with Hiram Powers," by Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, will carry many readers back to the pleasant studio in the City of Florence, where the genial and thoroughly American artist always welcomes visitors from the land whence he has been for so many years a voluntary exile, but which his heart has never forgotten. Of other papers in this number we have not space to speak in detail. They are fully up to the standard of the magazine, which, without question, stands at the head of periodicals of its class.

—With the exception of the two serials,—"Steven Lawrence, Yeoman," and "Waiting for the Verdict," which fully maintain their interest, the November number of the *Galaxy* falls much below its usual standard. Mr. WAKEMAN's paper on "Grotesque Songs" makes very little out of a first-rate subject—the street ballads of New-York. "Journalism as a Profession," though written by a professional journalist, is so full of misstatements and inaccuracies in regard to the New-York Press that we wonder it should have found a place in a New-York magazine. "Concerning Kissing," by one who calls himself a connoisseur, is not unpleasantly written, but the writer fills his pages with old anecdotes which have done service for many years in the columns of the daily and weekly newspapers. Mr. EUGENE BENSON's paper on "To-day," is but a repetition of the despairing views of American life and manners with which this brilliant writer but superficial observer has made us familiar for several years. It may be true, (though we don't believe it is,) that, as Mr. BENSON alleges, our intellectual character as a people "is intense, heartless, ostentatious;" our social character "harsh, familiar and provincial," and that all our men of letters are "inert before the ideal;" but why ding it into our ears forever, without showing us some way out of our miserable condition? Mr. BENSON has no sympathy with the practical spirit of the age. What most men call progress is to him degeneracy, headlong and hopeless, from the ideal glories of the past. He worships Venice and the spirit that made that glorious city the centre at once of commercial activity and artistic enjoyment; and blinded by her splendid past, he can see nothing but darkness and confusion when he turns to look upon the life around him. This is the whole secret of his dissatisfaction with modern American life. In "Words and their Uses," Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE very sharply criticises the employment of big words for the expression of small ideas, and his remarks on the faults of "newspaper English" are just, if not very new. The paragraphs in the "Nebulæ" are excellent this month, and, with the two serials and Mr. STEDMAN's beautiful Autumn poem, serve to redeem the number from the general dullness of the other contributions.

— The November number of *Harper's* is one of average interest, containing the usual variety of readable stories, essays, and the illustrated articles which have always been a popular feature of this magazine. The opening article is a description of the Mines of Santa Eulalia, Chihuahua, with numerous illustrations. Then follows a pretty poem translated from the German, with an illustration after a design by Prof. THON, of Weimar. "Personal Recollections of the War," is continued,—but not concluded. The introduction of trivial incidents of no interest to any reader, is extending this series of papers beyond all reasonable limits. Has "Porte Crayon" the vanity to suppose that anybody now cares to know that on the 21st of August, 1863, he felt ill, and was unable to get a drink of water good enough to suit his "squeamish taste?" His "personal recollections" contain much that is both valuable and interesting, and it is a pity he should weary the patience of his readers by such useless prolixity. His account of Gen. POPE's Virginia campaign is particularly interesting, in view of Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER's application for a reopening of his case. "An Old Apple-Woman," "A Daughter to Spare," "Mary Wollstoncraft," "The Hungry Heart," and other stories, poems and sketches, make up the balance of the number.

— The *Riverside Magazine* for November opens with brilliant full-page illustrations, from a design by H. L. STEPHENS, which, like all of his designs for the *Riverside* will mightily please the little folks. "Jack's Chickens," by MARY N. PRESCOTT, the continuation of "Six Little Princesses, and what they turned Into," "Two Pumpkin Pies," "Ting-A-Ling; A Make-believe Fairy Tale," and other stories and poems, make up a very interesting number. The illustrations are admirable, and, like the reading matter, adapted with great skill to the wants and capacity of little readers.

—*The Catholic World* for November is an excellent number. It is a curious commentary on the state of literary culture among American Catholics that nearly every article in this number is translated from the French.

—*The Northern Monthly* wisely devotes much of its space to local subjects. We are glad to learn that the enterprise is heartily encouraged in New-Jersey.

LOUISIANA.

Impressions Made by the Elections—The Yellow Fever—Capital and Commerce.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 12, 1867.

The unexpected check in the extreme movement of the Radicals has thrown a gleam of hope over the Southern mind. The Northern people have not then closed their hearts to any appeal of sympathy for their former fellow-citizens. They have not decided to construct a chain-gang of States under guard of negro muskets. They are not willing that the cotton crop of America should be exterminated and that of English India installed in its place; nor that American free-grown sugar should be drowned out to insure a perpetual monopoly to the slave-grown sugars of Cuba and Brasil. Still less are they willing that the Southern whites shall be disfranchised that the negro vote may be held *in solido* by a particular party for its own purposes. The plan of an electoral appanage does not suit the people of the United States.

These are understood here to constitute a few of the questions decided by the late elections. The people have decided to restore peace on the basis of oblivion and amnesty. We do not understand it to be a party victory. It does not imply a restoration of Democratic men or policy, except so far as the doctrines of that party may be conservative,—except so far as they may coincide with and express the wishes of the people at present. This may indeed be commented on as a signal evidence of the progress of ideas. Thirty years ago the Democratic party was the Radical party. To-day it is the Conservative check on Radicalism. Will a time ever come when the present Radical party will be regarded as the most Conservative? The indications are that a Conservative Constitutional organization is required which, free from the prejudices of the past, will embrace and embody every antagonist of sectionalism. Such an organization would soon reform the action of the Government, and make it the mouth-piece of the people.

The effect of the elections upon the Radical Press here has been to moderate their tone. The most radical organ is that which represents the interests of the freedmen as understood by its conductors. A week ago the *Tribune* demanded entire social equality for the negro. In the schools, the cars, the places of public resort, a week ago it announced the mission of the Convention to embody many of the reforms in the Constitution as the means of assuring the social equality of the races. To-day, the same paper attributes the Radical disasters to the moderation of that party. It says, "To our eyes, the losses of the Republican Party are due chiefly to its hesitation, which has not taken in time the initiative of practical measures for the application of its principles." The *Tribune* then congratulates itself that Louisiana is secured to the Radical policy, and announces the orthodox doctrine, "That the local Government belongs to the majority of the people of a State." It still proposes to reorganize the public administration "upon the footing of civil and political equality;" but it is much more considerate and conservative than before. It will present a "model Constitution, which will be worthy the approval of all *hommes éclairés*—white men and of mixed blood. We will make good laws." To this there can be no objection, for such a Constitution and laws will satisfy and gratify all men without respect to color. On the other hand, the *Republican* (Radical) takes the defeat of negro suffrage in Ohio as a practical fact, and attributes it to the attempt to erect in Louisiana a government administered exclusively by negroes. It says:

"Men of color having the numerical superiority in the Republican Party, it was claimed by their leading men that they had a right to the preponderating influence in its affairs, and white men were not lacking to uphold the claim.

Thus by the impatience of the newly enfranchised to realize the full power of their unaccustomed political privileges, and the well-meaning but mistaken encouragement of their white fellow-partisans, the Republican party in New-Orleans was led into unwise measures. These measures were calculated not only to keep up the distinction of color, which it should have been the object of the party here to do away with, but worse still, to alarm the Republicans of the North, who in advocating the rights of the colored man had no intention to establish commonwealths in this section of the country ruled entirely by a race different from their own. Such a project never formed any part of the Republican plan."

Upon this view it bases an exhortation to the Republican party of Louisiana not to press their local supremacy to the disfranchisement of the whites, thus:

"Let the colored people of this State ponder this fact and what it portends. Here they form the majority of the Republican Party, and that party at the present moment is in the ascendancy. But of what avail is this fact if *by pushing the influence of their numerical superiority too far they drive off the floating vote of the North, and give the political power of that section to their enemies and the enemies of human liberty? What will it avail them to control Louisiana and give New-York to the Democrats?* Louisiana has no weight in National affairs. The newly-gained franchises of her colored citizens are yet hanging in the balance. The Constitutional Amendment equalizing the rights of all native-born citizens of the United States is not yet adopted. The reconstruction laws giving the right of suffrage to colored people in these States are repealable. Nothing but the continued ascendancy of the Republican Party North can secure what has been thus far gained for liberty and right; and it would be the height of political folly—it would be suicide—to endanger that ascendancy for the sake of a premature enjoyment of local political power."

So the effect of the Ohio reaction has been to encourage our people to hope, and by teaching the teachers of the freedmen that a foreign protectorate cannot be relied on, must dispose them to compromise our new relations upon a basis neither unjust to the one nor repugnant to the social sentiment of the other.

THE EPIDEMIC

is next in interest, abroad as at home. The disease has culminated and is gradually decreasing, whether from want of material or the approach of Winter it is impossible to say. During the last twenty-four hours the death rate was exactly the same as on the fifth day after the disease was declared epidemic. As in all plagues the prevalence of the fever has developed the best and worst qualities of the human heart. There is no system of public charity better organized for the care of diseases than that of New-Orleans. There is no people so charitable of their own means because there are few among us who have not seen or felt the want of such assistance in their own persons or that of their friends, but there are at the same time many instances of inhumanity to the sick and rapacity toward the personal effects left by the dead. Sometimes a stranger with some means falls sick at his lodgings. He is assiduously attended until his death, if it occurs. Some one who assumes to the ignorant attendants that he has a right to do so pays the bill and takes possession of the effects of the deceased. The friends of the dead man are distant, perhaps unknown. No letters of administration are taken out, and the captor succeeds to what the civil laws calls to "the succession." But a few weeks will bring entire oblivion of the terrors and sufferings of this people. A new set will arrive to contend for the business and salaries vacated by the dead, and the dead will be piled away and forgotten in those pigeon-holes of mortality which they here call a cemetery.

THE MILITARY.

We are under continued obligations to the officers and soldiery for their moderate and proper behaviour. Except when goaded into some ultra order by the incessant demands of the politicians, the commandants seem disposed to leave the laws to domestic administration. Even then the intercourse of the military authorities with the citizens is tardy, and we really feel sorry to see the mortality among them caused by their unnecessary station within range of the epidemic. Those who desire to force on hostility, if not a collision of races, demand that these troops shall be kept here, and so they perish at their post. When it is said their station here is unnecessary it is in view of what would be the case if Conservative counsels prevailed at the North. Under the present tendencies, with a good deal of bad feeling between the races and the army of loyal leaguers armed and organized among us, it is of course necessary that the soldiers should be on hand to protect the unarmed white people, and prevent any general conflict, but it is hoped they may be withdrawn as early as possible.

OUR CAPITAL AND BANKING SYSTEM.

If the fear of confiscation and color-riots were at an end, the undoubted advantages of New-Orleans as a point of investment would be indisputable. For there must always be large local values handled here, and there will be an extensive sale of merchandise to supply the country so rapidly expanding around the Gulf. At present, however, there is a woful want of available means among our moneyed men and institutions. There has been published a statement of our bank affairs up to the 1st inst., and it exhibits a financial wreck that should no longer encumber the market. New-Orleans needs an enlargement of discount capital even at short dates, and this capital should be furnished by new and undoubted banking institutions. Several such are now doing a private business and enjoy the confidence of the public, but the active capital is much too small to satisfy the wants of a city which has lost so much and needs so much aid to restore its progress. The drain on our finances is so great as to be almost irresistible. Our purchases of consumable commodities are all made abroad; the profits on capital, whether in insurance, freight or interest, take in great part the same direction. Then comes the revenue and internal tax, which is all remitted North. It is impossible for us to accumulate, and therefore necessary to import, capital. There is no doubt but that this capital would be well secured, and would produce good interest. One particular department of commerce would pay well here; it is

THE WEST INDIA TRADE.

A mere thought of the route traversed by the trade between the interior West and the Tropics will show how unreasonable it is for it to cross the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and in effect circumnavigate New-Orleans. The most common facilities of through freights between St. Louis and Vera Cruz, or Havana, would compel the trade spoken of to pursue the route by New-Orleans direct. The exchange of more than a million barrels of flour against the coffee and sugar of Brazil and Cuba would bring an immense tonnage, and employ a large capital here. If some of the capitalists of New-York and Boston could come here and organize this trade, as might readily be done, it would commence immediately to pursue this route in preference to any other. The

ISTHMIAN CROSSINGS

would be of extreme advantage in the same point of view, and we have a right to expect the Government to establish a Continental policy by which we shall be enabled to employ and control the Isthmian crossings here as the European powers have done that of Suez. It would be much better if some of our statesmen should devote themselves to the expansion of our foreign commerce rather than to the exasperation and divisions of our own people. W. M. B.

TENNESSEE.

The Controversy Between the Methodist Church North and the Methodist Church South—One Hundred Buildings, of the Value of $100,000, in Issue—Political News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Friday, Oct. 11, 1867.

One of the most unfortunate results of the late civil war is the open strife now waging between the Methodist Episcopal Church North and the Methodist Episcopal Church South. This war has been carried on in the pulpit, about the Communion table, and in the Press. The most bitter criminations have been exchanged, and in some cases bitter personal controversies have been paraded in the public Press. These things are unfortunate because they provoke a disrespect for religion, and greatly lessen the influence of the ministers of that Church. But the controversy has not ended with personal attacks or congregational quarrels over matters of faith or Christian conduct; but as the original division was founded on political differences, so this controversy is embittered and encouraged by partisan passion. The ministry and laity of the Church South, as might have been expected, participated in the rebellion and gave their influence and sympathy with their section. The Church North as now constituted in East Tennessee, being composed of those of the citizens who adhered to the Government and of men who have come down from the North since the war, naturally sympathized and gave practical encouragement to the cause of the Government. The division known as the Methodist Episcopal Church North and the Methodist Episcopal Church South is therefore substantially a division of those who were loyal on the one side and of those who were disloyal on the other side. It would be useless to deny that much of the bitterness now manifested has its root in the deep-seated emnity produced by the war. During the late bitter canvass the two churches were practically political organizations, and rendered good service to their respective chieftains. They carried into the contest the prejudices of partisans and the zeal of their sect. When the South had possession of East Tennessee, the ministers of the Church South prayed with peculiar zeal and fervor for the destruction of their neighbors of the Church North, and the unnatural and unchristian acts of some of these clerical partisans are part of the traditions of the war worthy to be narrated with the achievements of MOSBY or MORGAN. With the army of the Union came hosts of ministers of the Church North, who organized congregations of those mountain loyalists which now adhere to the Methodist Episcopal Church North. The excesses of the clergy on the one side provoked like excesses on the other, and the ministers of the Church North have little toleration or charity for the ministers of the Church South, and the latter are pursued with a zeal and spirit peculiar to such politico-religious quarrels.

The Church North, following in the wake of the Northern army, were put in possession of the church buildings, parsonages and other church structures. By the Church North I do not mean ministers who came representing that body, but ministers—some Tennesseeans and some from other States—who adhered to the Church North. Those ministers are now in possession of the church buildings through their church officers, and an exciting contest is now going on in the Courts, the object of which is to determine to which of the branches of the church these church buildings legally belong. There are in East Tennessee about 100 buildings, worth perhaps $100,000. Several cases are now in the Courts as test cases, and one, I believe, is to be decided by the Supreme Court of the State, now in session in this city. A brief review of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of SMITH *vs.* SWORMSTEDT, involving the division of the property of the Methodist Book Concern at Cincinnati, may be interesting. In that case it was shown to the Court that in 1844 the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church proposed a division of the Church in the United States in case that portion of the Church in the slaveholding States desired it. Resolutions and terms of separation were framed which were to be binding in case the several Conferences South concluded to erect a separate ecclesiastical connection. The Southern Conferences determined upon separation, and in May, 1845, at Louisville, Ky., the Methodist Episcopal Church South, was duly organized. By the terms of the separation the church property in the Slaveholding States was given to the Church South. Such at least is a fair inference from the articles of separation, and from the decision of the Court. The property in controversy before the United States Supreme Court was the capital of the Methodist Book Concern, and the profits of that concern during the year 1844, and up to the taking of the account ordered by the Court. This property the Court decided was the property of the superannuated ministers, &c., of the whole Church at the time of separation, and that, according to the articles of separation, the supernumerary deficient traveling and superannuated ministers of the Church South were entitled to a proportionable part of the value of that Book Concern and profits for the time aforementioned. Under this decision of this Court the officers of the respective churches adhering to the Church South claim that they have the legal title to the church property and are entitled to the possession. A great majority of those now adhering to the Church North in East Tennessee formerly adhered to the Church South. If the above decision is binding and conclusive, as it would seem to be, the Church South was legally in possession of the church buildings at the beginning of the war and now have the legal title to the same. There are other questions which are raised. If the majority, or all of the members of the Methodist Church in East Tennessee choose to connect themselves with the Church North, are they not of right entitled to the church buildings? Are the buildings the property of the several congregations, or are they the property of the general ecclesiastical connection? Can the Methodist Church of East Tennessee, or of Tennessee, separate from the general connection with the consent of the latter? This is a brief review of the church troubles of the Methodist denomination in East Tennessee. The great majority of the church people of East Tennessee are Methodists, and this contest excites a general interest. The church property in this city is of considerable value and the case is enlisting the ability of our most eminent lawyers. The conference of the Church for East Tennessee has just closed its deliberations and made the assignment of ministers for the year. Bishop KINGSLEY was present and officiated at the ordination of deacons and elders. Several negroes were ordained. Some newspaper criticism was provoked by the fact that at the communion the blacks and whites communed at the same table. The cause for the criticism is rather doubtful. Negroes have communed for many years in all the churches in this city. The congregations of both branches of the Church are putting up new buildings. The Church North is now completing a handsome brick building the largest in the city.

The organization of the Legislature is completed and the work of the session fairly commenced. One of the phases of the anomalous condition of the dominant party is presenting itself in the election of a negro as Assistant Doorkeeper of the House. The Commissioner of Registration for this county, who issued nearly one thousand certificates to the blacks during the late canvass, was a candidate for the position and has come back rather the wiser for his experience. He has the satisfaction of claiming that he is the first white man in Tennessee beaten for an office by a negro. This little circumstance has caused a great deal of comment. There are many prominent Radicals here who profess to be greatly outraged at this election of a negro to an office in the Legislature. If the blacks are good enough to vote solid for the Radical ticket and secure the election, are they not good enough to share the spoils to the extent of one office in all the State? This is the question asked by a negro on the street to-day. Gov. BROWNLOW in his message recommends the repeal of the section of the Enfranchising Law which prevents the blacks from holding office. Tennessee is now the only "loyal" State in the Union. A noted rebel character, after hearing the election news, suggested that the Tennessee Legislature extend the provisions of the "Franchise Law" to Ohio and Pennsylvania, and that BROWNLOW send his militia there to keep the rebels from the polls. OMEGA.

Skillful Robbery on the Cars—$20,000 Worth of Watches and Diamonds Said to be Stolen.

From the Pittsburgh (Penn.) Chronicle, Oct. 19.

Chief of Police LONG, of Allegheny, received information this morning of a most skillful and extensive robbery, which is supposed to have been committed on a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Saturday last, between Pittsburgh and Altoona. On Monday last a man, representing himself as from the Southwest, called at the office of the detectives, in Baltimore, and stated that he had been robbed of $20,000 worth of diamonds and watches. He stated that he reached Pittsburgh from Cincinnati by the P. C. and C. route, and immediately took the train for Baltimore. He had his valuables in a traveling bag, which he took into the car with him and placed it under his seat. Some time after the train started he fell asleep, and continued to sleep and dose until he reached Altoona. When he arrived there he had occasion to open his traveling-bag, which he found apparently in the same position in which he had left it. He was surprised to find, however, that instead of the valuables which he had been guarding so carefully, the bag contained only packages of rice and sugar. His carpet-sack had been exchanged for one almost exactly similar, and it was also evident that the thief had prepared it for the purpose. The victim, whose name is not yet given, is of the opinion that he was followed from Cincinnati or St. Louis, but is at a loss to know how the thief or thieves obtained a knowledge of the contents of his traveling satchel.

The Jaffa Colony—Favorable Report from a Member.

The following letter from one of the American colonists at Jaffa, was written to his brother in Chicago, and has just been received:

JAFFA, Sept. 23, 1867.

DEAR BROTHER: You ask me about the American Colony. I will now tell you. They are now prospering. They have had much trouble with their Agent, Mr. HERMON LOEWENTHAL, who was United States Vice-Consul. He cheated Mr. ADAMS out of more than five hundred pounds sterling. Some of the Americans who came with Mr. ADAMS were very bad men. They have done all they could to destroy Mr. ADAMS, but they have utterly failed.

Those who have apostatized or seceded seem to be almost demons in human form. They tell all manner of lies against Mr. ADAMS. There are some twenty houses in the Colony, finished in the true American style. Of these Mr. ADAMS has built twelve, mostly from the money furnished by his amiable lady, who is the warmest and strongest friend Palestine ever had. The last of the Secessionists will soon leave.

The Colony is bound to succeed and prosper. Many will join the Colony this year.

The Colony must succeed. Mr. ADAMS has the good-will of the Latins, the Greeks, the Armenians, the Maronites, the Turks, the Arabs, the Jews and the Mahomedans. Can a man fail to succeed, with such a host of friends? I answer, No!

Mr. ADAMS has the love of all the country; that is, of all classes of people, and he has never had any trouble with the natives.

CHARLES DICKENS.—Some weeks ago there appeared in the New-York *Tribune* a letter, purporting to be by a London correspondent, giving a description of DICKENS, his conversation regarding this country, &c. It was extensively copied by the journals and appeared, as some of our readers may remember, in the *Transcript*. Mr. DICKENS, in a private note, received this morning by an American friend, says that the account of him is false both in letter and spirit, no such conversation, as far as he is concerned, ever having occurred. The "London correspondent" must have drawn entirely "on his imagination for his facts."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Epidemic in New-Orleans—Decrease of the Disease.

From the New-Orleans Bee, Oct. 15.

By a comparison of the mortality of the week closing on Sunday morning, the 13th, with that of the preceding week, it is seen that the epidemic is on the decrease. The fever culminated in the week ending Sept. 29, when the mortality of the week amounted to 489. The last week's record shows that only 355 persons died of the yellow fever, which is a decrease of 76 from the previous 7 days. Up to this time, from the commencement of the disease on July 7, when the first case made its appearance, 2,562 interments have been reported. Other diseases swell the total interments since that date to 5,166. The weather indicates an early frost, but we would most earnestly dissuade absentees and strangers from coming to this city until the Faculty shall pronounce it safe. They attribute the decrease of sickness to the fact that nearly all unacclimated residents have now undergone an attack, and that there is no more food for it to act upon, and not to the lessened virulence of the fever. An influx of unacclimated persons would prolong its existence and give it renewed strength. Probably 12,000 persons, young and old, have been attacked by the yellow fever this season. The mortuary records show that for some weeks the nationality of one half or more of the victims has been the United States. For the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning the interments of natives of the United States were 30, against 28 of all other countries. For the previous twenty-four hours there were 27 of the United States against 34 of other countries. As showing the severity of the fever upon children, for the last forty-eight hours the mortuary reports show that out of 119 interments, 44 were of children under ten years of age.

A Singular Case of Larceny in Indiana.

From the New-Albany Commercial, Oct. 17.

Night before last Sheriff APPLEGATE, of Putnam County, brought down a couple of prisoners, bound for the Jeffersonville Penitentiary. One of them, named ROBERT PROTZER, was very well dressed and had in every way the demeanor of a gentleman. He was a cattle-driver, and bought large droves of cattle from time to time at Greencastle and shipped them to New-York. In one of these transactions he bought a large number of cattle of a gentleman of the county, many of which died before they reached the New-York market, causing a loss of several thousand dollars to the dealer. He claimed that they had been stuffed, or corn-fed, and tried to get the gentleman to refund a large part of the money, which was refused. Smarting under the irritation, the drover went to the gentleman's field and drove off eighteen head of his cattle, and shipped them to New-York. He claims that he intended to return a bill of sale as an offset to his losses. He was at once arrested for grand larceny, tried, convicted and sentenced to three years in the Jeffersonville Penitentiary. He says he knows that it was wrong, and that he ought not to have taken such measures to get redress. It was stated to us by a gentleman present that he had paid out for stock within a few years, in Putnam County, at least $500,000.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The Galveston (Texas) *News* of the 13th inst says: "The steamship *Harlan* took the steamship *Gen. Sedgwick*, from New-York for Galveston, in tow, forty-five miles west of Ship Island Shoals, and towed her at 8 o'clock last evening to this port, leaving her on the outer bar. She is in a shattered condition—leaking, smoke-stacks gone and engine dislocated. She was crippled by the storm on the 5th inst., and has been unable to work her engines ever since, and had to use her sails. It is reported that a man on the *Sedgwick* had been crippled in the storm by having a leg broken and by the loss of one foot."

The Little Rock *Republican* says that in 1836 every 16th section of the State of Arkansas was set apart by the General Government for school purposes. This grant amounted to about 1,000,000 acres. But the money arising from the sale of these lands was loaned to A, B and C, upon insufficient security, and nearly all has been squandered. Only 10,000 acres remain unsold to form the nucleus for a new school fund. The only schools now in Arkansas are those maintained by charity or private tuition.

A recent letter from St. Helena Parish, La., says: "The negroes had quite an exciting time in voting, nearly all going for the Radicals. One cast three votes—one for himself, the other two for a sick father and brother. The receiver [register?], a negro, is under arrest. He is rather a fractious individual, constantly inciting the negroes against the whites. They have held political meetings for some time, which, I fear, bode no good.

W. C. CAMPBELL, pastor of the First African Baptist Church in Savannah, Ga., writes to the editor of the *Republican* as follows: "Would you oblige me by publishing to the citizens of Savannah, and the people among us, that I decline any political position, either as a candidate for Convention or any other? I am a minister of the Gospel, and desire to have nothing to do with politics."

The New-Orleans *Republican* of the 5th says that Gov. FLANDERS has forwarded to headquarters a request for the removal of the present Board of Aldermen of the City of Jefferson, and has recommended for appointment to their stead a board of intelligent and loyal men.

Returns at headquarters from all the parishes in Louisiana, excepting Carroll, Caddo and Bossier, show that there have been polled more than a majority, 12,600 votes. The whole number of votes was 73,251—for a Convention, 69,606; against a Convention, 3,560; blank votes, 85.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1539—The Architectural Iron Works vs. Crane et al.	1571—Keating vs. Post.
1541—The Electric Soap Co., of New-York, vs. Isaacs.	1573—The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New-York vs. Day.
1543—Higgins et al. vs. Gager et al.	1575—Willard vs. Mallory.
1549—Whann vs. Herrick et al.	1581—Kelly vs. Maher.
1555—Van Schaick vs. Whitney.	1585—National State Bank of Newark vs. Sacket et al.
1557—De Leya vs. Pierce.	1587—Frienholz vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1561—Burke, by his guardian, vs. The Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Co.	1589—Hoffman vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1563—Francis vs. Rhodes.	1593—Sparks vs. Heath.
1565—The Atlantic National Bank of New-York vs. Tower.	1599—Sloan vs. Luttger.
	1601—Shaefer vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
	1603—Laubie vs. Wood.

Part II.—Held by Smith, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1668—Errickson, adm. vs. Smith adm.	1924—Kerman vs. Wykoop et al.
1892—Wallace vs. Passegar et al.	1930—Livingston et al. vs. Holmes et al.
1894—Voigt vs. Great West Insurance Co.	1932—Krucker Life In. Co. vs. Nat. Bk. of N. Y.
1900—Fanshaw et al. vs. Palmer et al.	1934—Grebenstein vs. Volkenning.
1902—Web vs. Skinner.	1936—Thayer vs. McCully.
1904—Wetzel vs. Votey.	1938—Salomon vs. Graef.
1910—Frank vs. Moise et al.	1940—Meech vs. Drew et al.
1918—Eneas vs. Giles.	1942—Lightbody vs. Wetmore et al.
1920—Haines et al. vs. Munger et al.	1944—Eichelberger vs. Hart.
1922—Mangan vs. Slavin.	1946—Hutcherson vs. Jones.

Part III.—Held by Fullerton, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
471—I. and Chi. Railroad Company vs. Lyng.	130—Roe et al. vs. Allaire, Ex.
441—Voorhis vs. Kelly.	1340—Pugh vs. Wright et al.
1672—Stagg vs. Alexander, Sur.	1367—Kirtland vs. Northrup et al.
1708—Motz, adm. vs. Roach et al.	1267—Hewitt et al. vs. Miller et al.
510—Halsey vs. Halsey.	1359—Bendall et al. vs. Peterson.
1396—Gambrill et al. vs. Bell et al., Com'r.	1195—Clancy vs. Harlem R. R. Co.
615—Sturgis et al. vs. Roberts.	1339—Tracy et al. vs. Altmayer imp.
151—Cony, Adm. vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.	1504—Hayman et al. vs. McEvoy.
868—Snare vs. Ludlow.	1514—Grotman vs. Wolberg et al.
346—Dolz vs. Galway.	
1530—Hecker vs. Schmidt.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
272—Russell vs. Russell et al	291—Lyle vs. Easton.
273—Russell vs. Russell et al	296—Hollahan vs. Hollahan.
285—Lawler vs. Lawler.	299—Kelly vs. Cushing.
288—Mass et al. vs. Kohnneitzer.	300—Bunker vs. Bunker.
151—Toklas et al. vs. Sheyer.	301—Green et al. vs. Solis et al.
229—Griffith vs. Alexander et al.	302—The People, &c., Irving vs. Holman.
141—Cuff vs. Dorland.	303—Goalding, Receiver, vs. Blossom.
262—Parker vs. Ward.	304—Winters vs. Burdick et al.
276—Webb vs. James et al.	305—Murphy vs. Duncan.
293—Kooline vs. Hanlon et al.	
294—Smith vs. Satterlee.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Call of calendar at 12. Reserved causes.

Nos.	Nos.
12—Irwin vs. Allen.	72—Tracy vs. First National Bank of Selma.
13—Baldwin vs. Pecare.	73—People ex rel. Bodine vs. Com. of Taxes.
23—Hastings vs. Neihesel.	74—People ex rel. Palmer vs. Com. of Taxes.
28—Fowler vs. Wood.	75—People ex rel. Beets vs. Com. of Taxes.
57—Darby vs. Coultans.	
60—Ruiz vs. Loiseau.	
63—Fritz vs. Brooks.	
68—Kretz vs. Hirsch.	

The call commences at No. 80—Ames vs. Chipman.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3421—Brown vs. Post.	2990—Armstrong vs. Stevens.
3486—Loder vs. Trischet et al.	1977—Boyd vs. Pickersgill et al.
3028—Spring vs. Day et al.	3350—Mettlestadt vs. The Ninth-avenue Railroad Company.
3365—Brooks vs. Barrie.	3363—Collins vs. Cardoze.
3427—Hewett vs. Chandler.	3279—Ooit vs. Planer et al.
2605—Fowler vs. Breslin.	3127—Cohen vs. Kelly.
3451—Mallin vs. Lynch.	
2609—McGarry vs. The Mayor and Aldermen.	
3365—Hawkins vs. Pemberton.	

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court Opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1774—Jaffray vs. Ramage.	3516—Van Kleeck vs. Egbertson.
[illegible]—Zogbaum vs. Avrich.	3464—McDonough vs. Fetretch.
[illegible]—Russell vs. The Baltic Fire Ins. Co.	3586—Gallagher vs. Kearney.
[illegible]—Yates vs. Horanson et al.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
81—Rock vs. Churchill.	64—Bergen vs. Wheeler.
99—Reitmeyer vs. Huger.	111—Bradstreet vs. Colt.
27—Turner vs. Harris.	112—Endriss vs. Ackerman.
106—Emmerling vs. Faas.	113—Woodward vs. Daveson.
69—Gruber vs. Bernard.	110—Scherg vs. Herrigan.
59—Zenn vs. Lowenstein.	114—Hollander vs. Armstein.
108—Kerchoff vs. Corbett.	115—Caffrey vs. Devine.
22—Wood vs. McClelland.	116—Leavy vs. Devlin.
109—Earley vs. Aldrich.	117—Von Beil vs. Roberts.
—King vs. Tucker.	
65—Ahrens vs. Burnes.	

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

The October Term of this Court was opened yesterday morning, Judge BLATCHFORD being on the bench. The panel of Grand Jurors was called, and the following jurors were sworn:

B. F. Beekman, Samuel Knapp, Adolph Ulman, John Stephenson, Alfred S. Carroll, Samuel A. Beekman, George M. Wheeler, Moses G. Baldwin, George W. Buck, Francis Leland, Wm. H. Barnard, James Redmond, Chas. B. Aborn, Wm. F. Mott, Jr., Nathl. A. Knapp, James Bruce, Wm. B. Vondersmith, Wm. Turnbull, Saml. Harris, William A. Budd.

Mr. Budd was appointed foreman, and the usual oath was administered.

The Judge then proceeded to charge the jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—You have doubtless, some of you if not all, served upon Grand Juries either in the State or the United States Courts, and it is not necessary for the Court to occupy a great length of time in regard to your duties. The oath which you have taken is an epitome of the duties of a Grand Juror. There are but one or two matters which I think it important to bring to your attention. No offences are cognizable by the Courts of the United States, except such as are made offences by specific statute. You will receive the assistance of the District Attorney in all matters, and he has the right to bring before you as well cases which have not been examined before a United States Commissioner as cases in which a Commissioner has held the party for your action.

The offences to be brought before you will consist very largely, as I am advised, of cases of infraction of the Internal Revenue Law, particularly in connection with frauds upon the whisky tax, arising under some nine or ten different provisions of the law, such as doing business without license as a distiller or rectifier, fraudulently removing spirits, affixing fraudulent brands, falsely personating an inspector, &c., &c.

There are also cases for forging writings with intent to defraud the United States, and for counterfeiting, and there are also some cases arising under the National Banking Law. This is a new department of offences, arising under the laws of 1863 and 1864, under which all National Banks are organized, and it presents a new field of jurisdiction and investigation for the Courts of the United States. Under these laws cases will be brought before you against parties for embezzling funds from such banks, and your careful attention will be given to these cases, I have no doubt, as to others.

I call your particular attention to the cases of frauds upon the United States, under the Internal Revenue Act. These frauds are very formidable and they come home to every one, because every fraud is an attack upon every honest citizen who pays his taxes. It therefore becomes every man's duty to see that as long as these laws continue, they are fearlessly enforced.

With these observations, gentlemen, I dismiss you to enter upon your duties.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

The Judge informed the bar that Judge Nelson would be here somewhere from the 5th to the 12th of November, and would take up the appeal calendar; and that notice would be given as soon as the day of his arrival was fixed.

Judge Benedict having now come in, took charge of the Court, and informed the Bar that the next two weeks would be devoted to criminal cases. The District-Attorney then called up several criminal cases, and they were set down for trial on several days.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE TRADESMEN'S BANK DEFALCATION.

The examination in the case of James Arnold, charged with embezzling funds of the Tradesmen's Bank, was continued before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday.

Mr. Berry, President of the Bank, testified that he held a conversation with Mr. Arnold on the 13th of August. He then repeated that conversation as near as he could remember it. This portion of the evidence, however, was taken subject to the objection of counsel for the defence.

On his cross-examination, Mr. Berry stated he had been connected with the Bank as President for seven years; he was cashier fourteen years, and before that second teller. He engaged with the Bank in 1832. Witness then stated the *modus operandi* of keeping the book accounts as they relate to the teller; sometimes deposits are received after what is known to the public as regular banking hours; it had been the practice of Mr. Arnold to enter on the cash-book on one day the receipts of the day prior; the entries which appear on the dealer's books on the 17th of June appear on the cash-book on the 18th; when witness himself was second teller the deposits received after 3 o'clock were invariably included in the cash account of that day; witness could not swear from his own knowledge that the Bank was not in possession on the 17th of June of the money represented by the slip of the second teller on that day; for the past three years of Mr. Arnold's connection with the bank he had two assistants; the second teller did not practically receive all the deposits; some of them were taken by the assistants; losses sometimes occur in the accounts; with reference to an error amounting to $6,000 in Mr. Arnold's account, that sum would have been charged to Mr. Arnold had not the error been discovered; it was the duty of the assistants of the second teller to count the cash and help make up the proofs; one of the clerks had been dismissed by the witness since Mr. Arnold left the bank, because witness did not like his choice of associates; the second teller had been cautioned not to receive checks on deposit unless they were certified by responsible parties; he might receive checks and then take measures to ascertain their validity before entering them on the bank-book; none of the books of the bank show that Mr. Arnold had taken any of the funds of the bank, excepting the proofs of the 13th of August which indicate a deficiency; witness could not say how long Mr. Arnold had been in the practice of receiving deposits one day and entering them on the cash-book of the bank the following day; the bank charged Mr. Arnold with abstracting $43,379 47 subject to any reduction that might be realized by a disposition of a package of worthless checks.

The case was adjourned till 2 o'clock to-day.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II—OCT. 21.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

ANOTHER ACTION FOR BREACH OF PROMISE TO MARRY —VERDICT $500.

Henrietta Wangemann by her guardian, Chas. F. Briney vs. Georue Cratz.—The plaintiff in this action is a young woman aged about 19 years, residing with her married sister in Forty-fifth-street. The complaint sets forth that plaintiff became acquainted with defendant, who is a man aged 21 years, in October, 1866; that she first saw him at a picnic at One Hundred and Tenth-street; that an intimacy grew up between them, he visiting her frequently at her residence, and that finally he offered himself in marriage, and that he especially promised to marry her in the month of June last. The days specified by plaintiff as the ones on which the promise was made, are the 20th and 28th of the month of May. The answer of the defendant denies the whole story, and sets up that upon one occasion plaintiff asked him to marry her, but that he promptly told her no.

The plaintiff was the first witness put upon the stand. She stated, in substance, what is alleged in the complaint, and also testified that in the beginning of last June the defendant informed her that he was married to another woman. A sister of plaintiff gave evidence to the effect that defendant took plaintiff from the picnic mentioned, to a theatre, and that for a long time after he kept company with her at the house of the witness.

The counsel for the plaintiff undertook to show that owing to the unlawful acts of defendant the plaintiff is at present in a delicate state of health.

Counsel for the defendant objected to such evidence, on the ground that the complaint did not allege seduction, and that to admit testimony tending to show it would take him entirely by surprise.

The Court excluded all evidence on that subject.

The defendant was then put upon the stand. He denied ever having met plaintiff more than three or four times. He had been at the house where she resided several times, but, he being engaged in the milk business, went there to collect bills. At the time she asked him to marry her he said "No," most emphatically. He went with her to one place of amusement, but was ashamed to be seen in her company. He never proposed marriage to her, and never thought of such a thing. When witness was asked if he was married, he said no.

Question—Did you ever say you were married? *A*—Yes; I did say I was married, or going to be soon.

Q—Why did you ask some person to inform the plaintiff, in June last, that you were a married man? *A*—Well, she had been asking me to marry her, and had stirred up the matter considerably among her acquaintances. I wished to get rid of her in some way.

Judge JONES, in charging the jury, said he was sorry that counsel upon both sides had seen fit to allude to the question of seduction. There was no evidence that the woman had been wronged in that respect, and counsel in summing up had no right to do as they had. The only thing for the jury to consider was, did defendant make the promise to marry plaintiff, and had he violated it? If they believed the plaintiff's story, then they would pass to the question of damages. In determining upon the amount, they could consider the effect which would be produced on the health, spirits, peace of mind, and future prospects of the plaintiff. Some women would, under such circumstances, suffer much more than others. In some instances of blighted affections, the victims would suffer long—perhaps for years—on beds of anguish. All their future hopes, joys and prospects would be, in their judgment, destroyed. They would pine and languish, and the agony of mind would be much greater than any bodily suffering. In other instances the affliction would be light, and in some cases no damage at all would be done. If the jury believed the defendant's story, the plaintiff could, of course, recover nothing. One thing he wished to call the attention of the jury to, and that was the rule of law which prevails since each party to a suit has been permitted to tell his own story. Where the evidence is evenly balanced, the plaintiff cannot recover. To entitle the latter to a verdict the evidence on that side must preponderate. After some further remarks the case was given to the jury, who, at a late hour, rendered a verdict of $500 for the plaintiff.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Reavey; for defendant, Mr. N. Nesbit.

LIABILITIES OF MONEY-LENDERS ACTING AS PAWNBROKERS.

Isaac J. Levy vs. John Lynch.—This action was brought to recover $250, the alleged value of a diamond breastpin pawned by plaintiff with defendant for $50, and sold by defendant before the expiration of a year. It appeared from the testimony that plaintiff borrowed from defendant $50 on the pin in August, 1866, defendant having previously been in the pawn-broking business, and done business with plaintiff, but having at the time of this transaction left the business, and so informed the plaintiff. Defendant testified that at the time of the transaction there was a special agreement that if plaintiff did not redeem the pin within one month, it was forfeited, and that he failed to call for the pin till nearly a year, plaintiff having in the meantime sold the pin for $52 50.

The Court ruled that the failure of defendant to redeem the pin at the time agreed upon did vest the absolute ownership of it in the plaintiff, but that he was responsible for the difference in the actual value of the pin, deducting the amount loaned on it. Contradictory evidence was offered as to the value of the pin, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of $150, minus the amount advanced with interest.

Mr. Morrison for plaintiff, Mr. Carpenter for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 21.

By Judge Sutherland.

Maxon *vs.* Andrews, &c.; motion granted on payment of $10 costs of opposing motion. Virtue *vs.* Cazberg et al.; motion denied without costs, with leave to renew, &c. Foshay *vs.* Johnson; bail not sufficient. Bennett *vs.* Smith; motion granted without costs to either party. Shaw *vs.* Seymour et al.; motion granted for first Friday in November; H. B. Claflin et al. *vs.* Wm. P. Dixon; motion for costs denied. Weeks et al. *vs.* Somerindyke et al.; motion denied without costs; Thomson *vs.* Solar Salt Works et al.; motion denied with $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide the event of the action. Nicholson *vs.* Stenton; motion to set aside report of Referee denied without costs to either party. Seidis *vs.* Lesser et al.; motion denied with $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide the event of the action. Brauneisen *vs.* Brauneisen; motion for a reference is denied, but without costs. Weeks et al. *vs.* Somerindyke et al; motion granted. Mills et al. *vs.* Wolf et al.; motion denied without costs. Nicholson *vs.* Stenton; motion to vacate order of arrest granted without costs to either party. Powers et al. *vs.* Sneldnecht; motion granted for last Friday in October.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—OCT. 21.

The following decisions in cases argued at the December Term of the Court for 1866 were rendered this morning; Howard *vs.* Freeman; order reversed, and an order made setting aside the inquest and all subsequent proceedings had therein, without costs to either party. (Opinion by Jones, J.; Barbour, J., dissenting.) Wheeler *vs.* Reichman; order appealed from modified as suggested in the opinion of Jones, J., and in other respects affirmed without costs to either party.

January Term, 1867.

Dexheimer *vs.* Gautier; judgment and order appealed from affirmed with costs. (Opinion by Robertson, C. J.; Barbour, J., dissenting.)

February Term, 1867.

Foote *vs.* Roberts; judgment affirmed with costs. (Opinion by Monell, J.; McCunn dissenting.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

There were but few cases passed upon yesterday at the Court of General Sessions, but the evidence in each instance of jury-trial being voluminous, it was nearly 5 o'clock before an adjournment was ordered. Mr. R. C. HUTCHINGS conducted the prosecution.

BURGLARY.

On the night of the 24th ult., the store of Mr. Henry Smith, No. 145 Grand-street, was burglariously entered by parties who succeeded in carrying away nearly $2,000 worth of fine handkerchiefs, scarfs, neckties, &c. Shortly after the commission of the burglary Ward Detective McMullen saw three men carrying each a large bundle, and hurrying through Grand-street. He followed them to a house of ill-fame in Crosby-street, and entering the premises soon after they did he found the bundles hidden beneath a bed in the room of one of the inmates of the house. In the same apartment there five persons, viz., the occupant of the room, the three men who had just entered and a fourth man. All the parties were at once arrested, and with the recovered goods conveyed to the Fourteenth Precinct Police Station-house. The following morning Mr. Smith called upon Capt. Garland and identified the property as that stolen from his store on the previous night. Indictments were found against the five prisoners. Two of the men pleaded guilty, and were sentenced last week.

Yesterday two others—Wm. Davis and Jas. Lewis—were arraigned, and each demanded a separate trial. In the case of the first named prisoner the jury readily convicted, under the most incontrovertible evidence, and he was sentenced to the State Prison for five years. Lewis was more fortunate, for he succeeded in proving an *alibi* up to about the hour the burglary was committed. He accounted for his presence in the room with the thieves at the time of his arrest by proving that he met the girl previously referred to in the street a few minutes before, and accompanied her to her room, where he found three men sitting engaged in a close conversation together. In less than five minutes after his arrival there the officer entered and made the arrests. He did not know any of the other parties, and had no knowledge of the burglary. The jury were satisfied with the defence, and an acquittal was the result. The prisoner would have been discharged but for the fact that he was engaged in the conspiracy to break from the Tombs in the morning. He was therefore remanded for examination upon this latter charge.

A DOUBTFUL CASE.

A young man, giving his name as Robert Shaw, was brought up for trial upon the charge of burglary, in having, with two others unknown, forced an entrance into the store of Mr. Stroller, cutler and hardware dealer, at No. 164 William-street, on the 3d of September. The evidence showed that at about 6 o'clock on the morning in question the prisoner was seen sitting in a wagon before the premises referred to. The store was not fully opened at the time, the shutters being still upon the doors and windows. Two parties presently came out and placed two large bags in the wagon, and then walked rapidly down the street. Shaw then drove off at a furious rate of speed, closely pursued by a witness, whose suspicions had been aroused by what he had seen. The pursuer called "stop thief" at the top of his voice, but Shaw gave no heed to it. After driving a few blocks the flight of the prisoner was suddenly checked by the breaking of one of the wheels of his wagon, and, an officer coming up at the time, he was at once arrested. His defence was that he was on his way to Fulton Market at the time, with his brother's wagon, to get some fish, and some parties engaged him to carry three bundles from Mr. Stroller's store to some place up town, He did not know that the property was the proceeds of a burglary. He drove rapidly because he was in a hurry to fulfil his employer's errand. The jury deliberated for more than two hours, when they came into Court with a verdict of "guilty, with a recommendation to mercy." The prisoner was remanded until Friday for sentence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Amide Fisco, a dwarf, and a native of Belgium, pleaded guilty of petty larceny, which plea, in view of certain circumstances, the District-Attorney accepted. The prisoner was charged with stealing $500 worth of jewelry from the establishment of his former employer, No. 753 Broadway. The prisoner was discharged under suspended sentence.

Martin Fleming, a little boy, pleaded guilty of snatching $28 from the hand of Mrs. Mary McCarty, of No. 254 Mott-street, while she was on her way homeward from market recently. He was sentenced to the House of Refuge.

Patrick McDonald pleaded guilty to a charge of felonious assault, preferred against him by Michael Murtha, of No. 109½ Greene-street. He was remanded for sentence.

Thomas E. Bennett, who pleaded guilty to embezzlement on Friday, was brought before the Court, and, at the solicitation of the complainant, discharged under suspension of sentence.

The following is

THE CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY:

The People *vs.* John Sweeny; robbery.
The People *vs.* Wm. McDonald; rape.
The People *vs.* David Clifton; bigamy.
The People *vs.* Johanna Blumer; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Jennie Hall; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Catherine Waters; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Thomas Wilson; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Julius Copenhagen; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Samuel Brown; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Frederick Link; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Edward Sneider; grand larceny.

BROOKLYN COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Gilbert and Associate Justices.

This Court was opened for the October term yesterday morning, and the following-named citizens were selected as a Grand Jury: Teunis G. Bergen, foreman; Ralph C. Cutter, Edward Raser, Charles T. Norris, Andrew Wilson, James McDougall, W. S. Conely, Alex Hudmet, H. T. Leeds, John Price, James O'Brien, John Norris, Jas. H. Adams, T. A. Cushman, A. Andrew, Stephen Morris, Jr., L. A. Roberts. After the customary charge, the jury retired and the case of Morris Ephriam, charged with the murder of John Fitzpatrick, was set down for to-day. The Court then adjourned to 10 o'clock to-day.

BROOKLYN CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Gilbert.

The October term of the Circuit was opened yesterday, with a calendar of 381 cases.

Brooks vs. Lester.—Plaintiff sues for the value of a promissory note of $1,000, given in payment for furniture. Defendant claims inferiority of workmanship and sets up counter claim for $1,000. Case on.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 21, 1867.

$60,000 U.S.6s 5-20s C., '62 .... 111⅞	400 Atlantic Mail 116½
4,000 do 111⅞	200 Boston W. P. 16½
3,000 U.S.6s 5-20s C., '64 .... 108⅝	100 U. S. Ex. Co. 68
60,000 do 108⅜	200 do 68¼
1,000 U.S. 5-20s, C., '67 N. Is. 108⅝	100 do s30 68
1,000 do 108⅝	100 do b30 68½
25,000 U. S. 6s '81, C. 111⅞	100 do ....2d call 68¼
500 do 111⅜	10 M. U. Ex. 28
1,000 do 111⅛	50 do 25⅞
20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '66 .... 108⅝	100 do 25⅛
10,000 do 109	100 do ....2d call 24
20,000 do b3 109	100 N. Y. Cen. 111
12,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s, B. '65 .... 108⅝	200 do 111⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40s C. 100⅝	100 do 111⅛
20,000 do 100¾	100 do b30 111½
5,000 Tr. N., 7 3-10s, 3d series 104⅝	400 do 111⅛
3,000 N. Y. St. 6s '74 100	200 do ....2d call b30 112
1,000 Missouri 6s 103⅝	300 Erie R. 70¾
1,000 Brook. 6s. W. L. 96	200 do 70⅞
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83 .... 94½	200 do s60 70½
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s. '87 94	1100 do 70⅞
3,000 Erie 1st M. 107	200 do ....2d call 71
1,000 Erie 2d M. '79 102	700 M. S. & N. I. 79½
1,000 C., Bur. & Q. 8s 111	200 do 79½
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M 80½	1200 Reading R. s30 99½
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 105	200 do 99⅜
1,000 Cl. & Pitts. 3d M. 95	500 do 99½
3,000 Alt. & T. H. In. 95	25 do 100
1,000 Mich. So. S.F.B. 100	20 Panama R. 299
5 Park Bank 148½	200 Clev. & Pitts. 83½
100 West. U. Tel 33⅞	25 Chic. & N. W. 46½
100 do 34	500 do s60 46½
100 do ....2d call 34⅛	650 do 46⅝
100 do 34⅛	2500 do 46⅞
100 Quick. Min. Co. 21	100 do s30 46⅝
10 Pacific Mail 146	200 do b30 47
100 do 146⅛	25 Chic. & N. W. P. 66½
50 Adams Ex. Co. 67⅛	100 do b10 67
100 do b30 67⅜	850 do 67
100 do 67	100 do ....2d call 66⅞
100 do b30 67⅜	100 do 66¾
100 do ....2d call 67	509 Chic. & R. I. 96½
100 do 66⅞	400 do 96¾
12 Amer. Ex. 67⅛	100 do b30 97
100 do 67⅛	100 Joliet & Chi. R. 93
20 do b30 67½	100 T., W. & W. 41½
6 do ....2d call 67⅛	184 Del., L. & W. R. 111⅛
	200 Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 99
	200 do 98⅞
	100 do s30 99⅛
	30 do 99½
	50 Chic. B. & Q. R. 135½
	100 Bost. H. & E. 15½

SECOND BOARD.

$6,500 U. S. 6s '81 C. 111¾	8 Pacific Mail 146½
2,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '65 new 108⅛	20 Amer. Ex. 67⅛
500 do 108⅛	200 N. Y. Cen. 112⅛
6,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 .... 111⅞	1500 Erie R. 72
3,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 109	1000 do 71⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s, '67, New Is. 108⅛	50 Mich. Cen. R. 109
15,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40s, C. 100⅞	200 M. S. & N. I. 80⅛
1,000 do 100¾	100 do 80⅜
20,000 Tenn. 6s ....new 61⅞	100 do 80⅝
25 Merchants' Bank 117½	100 Chi. & R. I. 97⅛
22 St. Nicholas Bank 104½	100 do ....2d call 97⅛
100 West. U. Tel. 34⅛	400 Chi. & N. W. 47
200 do 34⅛	700 do 46⅞
200 do ....2d call 34⅛	2000 do 47
200 Quick. Min. Co. 20½	200 do ....2d call 47⅛
100 Atlantic Mail 117	300 Chi. & N.W.P. 67
100 Adams Express 66½	100 Clev. & Tol. R. 105
6 do ....2d call 67⅛	100 P., F. W. & Chi. 99½
	15 Mil. & St. P. 44
	100 Alt. & T. H. 51
	100 Del., L. & W. R. 112

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 West. U. Tel. 33⅞	200 U. S. Ex. Co. 68¼
300 N. Y. Cen. 110⅞	40 Amer. Ex. Co. s30 67⅛
100 do b3 110⅞	300 Chi., R. I. & P. 96⅛
100 do 110⅞	400 Chi. & N. W. R. ....o 46½
3900 Erie R. 70⅛	100 do b10 46⅝
1200 do ....c 71⅛	100 do s5 46⅞
100 do b10 70⅞	500 do b3 46⅞
100 do b3 70⅜	200 do 46⅞
600 do b4 70⅞	100 M. S. & N. I. ....o 79⅞
200 do s15 71⅛	800 do 79⅛
200 do s5 70⅞	1200 Chi. & N.W. P. 66⅝
100 Reading R. 99⅛	100 do b3 66⅛
100 do b10 99⅛	500 do 66⅛
2200 do 99⅛	100 do b15 66⅝
2500 do s10 99⅛	200 do b3 66⅝
100 do b5 99⅛	

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

10 West. U. T. 33⅞	100 Pac. Mail 147
200 do b10 34⅛	200 Reading R. b3 99⅛
200 N.Y. Cen. R. 111⅞	100 Mich. S. & N. I. 80⅛
400 do 111⅞	400 Cleve. & Pitts. 83⅞
100 do b3 111⅞	500 Chic. R. I. & P. b3 97
400 Erie R. 71⅝	200 do 97
1200 do b3 71⅛	300 Chi. & N. W. 47
300 do b5 71	100 do ....o 46⅞
300 do s3 71⅝	300 do b3 47
300 do b10 71⅝	900 Chi. R. I. & Pac. 67
1100 do 71⅝	400 do 66⅞
400 do ....c 71⅝	100 Canton Co. 44
300 do s5 71⅝	100 P. F. W. & C. 98⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

20 American Ex. s30 67	100 Mil. & St. P. R. 44⅜
100 Adams Ex. Co. 66⅞	100 do 44⅞
100 do 66¼	100 do 45
100 do 66	1200 Erie Railroad 72⅛
100 U. S. Ex. s30 67	200 do b3 72⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. 112⅛	300 Chic. & N.W. Pf. 67⅛
200 do 112⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts. 84⅛
300 do b3 112⅛	800 do 84
100 do 112⅛	200 do 84⅛
100 do b3 112⅛	200 do 84⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. b30 66	100 C., R. I. & P. 97⅜
600 M. So. & N. I. R. 81	200 do b10 97⅛
100 do b10 81⅛	1500 Chi. & N. W. 47⅛
100 do s4 81	300 do s3 47⅛
100 do b3 81⅛	400 do b3 47⅛
100 do 81⅛	100 do b10 47⅛
100 do b10 81⅛	200 do s10 47⅛
600 do 81⅛	100 do b5 47⅛
200 do b10 81⅛	200 P., Ft. W. & C. 99⅛
600 Reading R. 99⅛	

MONDAY, Oct. 21—P. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Oct. 19, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$279,222
Decrease in Specie	2,284,761
Decrease in other Legal-Tenders	1,769,090
Decrease in Deposits	3,697,259
Increase in Circulation	51,409

	Oct. 20, 1866.	Oct. 19, 1867.	Oct. 12, 1867.
National Cap'l.	$73,807,700	$73,507,700	$73,507,700
Local Capital.	9,262,500	9,962,500	9,962,500
Total Capital	$83,070,200	$83,470,200	$83,470,200
Loans	279,135,796	247,553,911	247,833,133
Gold and Gold Notes	7,371,487	7,319,010	9,603,771
Other L. Tend'r	78,625,469	54,345,832	56,114,922
Deposits	225,083,853	173,438,375	177,135,634
Circulation	30,415,240	34,057,450	34,006,041
In Sub-Tres'y	96,057,649	113,779,144	109,200,019

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

New-York	$852,768	Citizens'	$132,174
Merchants'	879,066	Market	577,023
Mechanics'	587,500	St. Nicholas	752,603
Union	459,498	Shoe & Leather	947,087
Phenix	286,160	Continental	564,702
Tradesmen's	798,099	Commonwealth	242,127
Mer. Exchange	452,341	Marine	360,000
Gallatin	489,004	Atlantic	98,106
Butchers & D.	260,567	Importers'	501,366
Mechanics' & T.	195,720	Park	990,000
Leather	268,813	M. Association	308,698
Seventh Ward	178,753	Grocers'	77,850
State	315,000	East River	283,500
Am. Exchange	993,367	Fourth	2,962,873
Commerce	5,954,490	Central	1,697,316
Broadway	900,000	Second	270,000
Ocean	798,705	Ninth	942,132
Mercantile	481,556	First	445,826
Pacific	140,098	Third	797,330
Republic	858,750	N. Y. Exchange	269,509
Chatham	132,335	Tenth	903,300
North America	833,000	N. Currency	90,000
Hanover	291,087	Bowery	225,000
Irving	195,071	Eighth	249,200
Metropolitan	2,204,421		

Total 49 National Banks	$33,992,331
Total 16 other National and Local Banks	65,119
Total on Clearing-house report, Oct. 19	$34,057,450
On previous report, Oct. 12	34,006,041
Increase in circulation	$51,409

The following are the variations on the Specie line since last Monday:

	Oct. 12.	Oct. 19.	Decrease.
Bank of New-York	$1,845,000	$1,237,000	$608,000
Bank of America	1,264,000	1,102,000	162,000
Bank of Commerce	798,000	419,000	379,000
Park Bank	379,000	141,000	238,000
New-York Gold Bank	303,000	227,000	76,000
Metropolitan	366,000	76,000	290,000
Bank of the Republic	275,000	190,000	85,000
Merchants' Bank	380,000	328,000	52,000
Bank of the State	309,000	249,000	60,000
In all other Banks	3,684,000	3,350,000	334,000
Totals	$9,603,000	$7,319,000	$2,284,000

The following will show the variations in Deposits since last Monday:

	Oct. 12.	Oct. 19.
New-York	$5,792,265	$6,274,931
Manhattan	3,360,694	3,713,646
Merchants'	4,964,942	4,596,994
Mechanics'	3,651,774	3,789,022
Union	2,247,294	2,297,785
America	6,915,728	7,019,000
Phenix	2,370,420	2,282,496
City	1,949,125	1,693,515
Tradesmen's	1,527,561	1,423,837
Fulton	1,740,252	1,914,253
Chemical	4,619,894	4,242,284
Merchants' Exchange	2,292,124	2,236,358
Gallatin	822,173	824,643
Butchers'	1,735,444	1,730,792
Merchants' and Traders'	1,514,034	1,478,963
Greenwich	801,803	729,674
Leather	1,891,238	1,756,013
Seventh Ward	744,989	802,925
State	3,483,973	3,324,960
American Exchange	4,859,121	4,245,486
Commerce	9,801,714	9,336,144
Broadway	5,674,227	6,035,568
Ocean	1,884,440	1,737,345
Mercantile	2,428,158	2,324,448
Pacific	1,320,048	1,267,226
Republic	2,772,704	2,772,844
Chatham	1,642,852	1,542,119
Peoples'	1,150,655	1,152,453
North America	1,576,746	1,738,475
Hanover	1,252,597	1,202,789
Irving	1,285,000	1,363,000
Metropolitan	4,542,855	4,342,103
Citizens'	1,329,674	1,383,458
Nassau	1,725,286	1,859,996
Market	1,552,870	1,672,028
St. Nicholas	920,815	875,325
Shoe and Leather	2,201,300	2,162,000
Corn Exchange	1,753,673	1,841,463
Continental	2,075,706	1,952,057
Commonwealth	2,200,506	2,156,655
Oriental	984,002	998,668
Marine	1,402,202	1,387,066
Atlantic	984,695	1,016,425
Importers'	5,139,976	4,999,936
Park	13,893,129	13,807,059
M. B. Association	992,322	1,064,115
Grocers'	756,760	744,519
North River	1,184,071	1,101,077
East River	461,561	465,949
M. & Merchants'	1,036,018	925,492
Fourth	12,458,304	11,845,255
Central	12,384,828	11,719,553
Second	834,842	820,257
Ninth	5,251,593	5,229,676
First	3,253,169	2,831,392
Third	2,640,604	1,972,611
New-York Exchange	662,764	608,007
Tenth	1,856,700	1,790,400
Bull's Head	1,581,757	1,567,662
N. Currency	335,589	314,320
Bowery	477,502	447,813
Stuyvesant	473,237	431,191
Eleventh W	354,017	357,552
Eighth	719,206	680,865
Gold Exchange	549,472	423,472

The week opens on a much steadier Money market than might have been anticipated from the somewhat unfavorable figures of the Bank Statement. Even some of the large Banks, which complained of poverty to their dealers last week, are lenders on call to-day, and the amount of Foreign banking and Domestic private Money balances employed on the Street appear to be on the increase. The Stock Brokers report no difficulty in borrowing to-day at 7 ₱ cent. At the same time merchant paper is difficult of negotiation, of the best names and shortest dates, at 7@9 ₱ cent. Lenders generally prefer to place their Money at call, on stock collateral with liberal margins, such as the borrowers on stock security are ready to give.

The sales of Gold to-day were within 143⅞@144 ₱ cent. The speculation is free from excitement, and while the Cash Gold continues scarce there is no marked anxiety on the part of the speculators in the Gold Room to advance the price on this particular advantage. An export demand seems more remote than for months past. *The chances of an early moderate importation of Gold* are quite as probable on the present look of the Foreign Exchanges, and should the French and Italian difficulty be settled peaceably in the next few days, it is by no means improbable that the Exchanges here will further decline to a point which would render the transmission of Gold from London for the purchase of Bills or Produce or U. S. Stocks a decidedly profitable operation. The rates to-day are 108½@⅝ for 60 days, and 108⅞@109 for sight Bills.

At the Stock Exchange, the Public Funds were barely steady at the recovery in prices noticed on Saturday. The speculation in this department of the Exchange is not very animated, though there is less inclination to bear prices than early last week. In the Railway market there is increased animation, and a large movement in Erie stock as leading the New-York and Western list, at an ultimate advance of *three per cent.* on the last price of Saturday. The sales opened at 70⅛, and advanced to 71@72@72⅛ ₱ cent. New-York Central and the Western roads sympathized with Erie and sold from 1 to 1½ ₱ cent. above the quotations of Saturday afternoon, Northwest Common, next to Erie, being the most buoyant speculative of the day. On the Miscellaneous list there was a free business in all the Express Stocks, and a general advance in prices, including the Merchants' Union. Pacific Mail Stock was firm at 146½@147 ₱ cent. on current rumor that the present administration will be turned out at the November election unless they show sufficient cause why the net cash earnings of the concern, which are estimated to exceed 20 ₱ cent. a year, should not be more closely divided than 12 ₱ cent. a year. There is also some feeling manifested against the recent attempt of the management to make the Company a close corporation by refusing to open their books of transfer and accounts to the inspection of the stockholders until ordered to do so by a *mandamus* from the Courts. The Western Telegraph Shares recovered ½@¾ ₱ cent. The State Bonds were firm on Tennessees and Missouris.

At the close of business to-night the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday afternoon. The Foreign Exchanges are 108½ for 60 days, and 108⅞@109 for short sight and sight bills. Gold is dull and steady in prices, and so are the Public Funds. The Railways are strong and upward in prices:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅛	100⅛	Northwest	45⅞	47⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112	111⅞	N. West Pref	66¾	67⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅝	108⅝	Rock Island	96⅛	97⅛
N. Y. Central	110⅞	112⅛	Fort Wayne	99	99⅛
Erie	69⅞	72⅛	W. U. Telegraph	33¾	34⅛
Hudson	127½	127	St. Paul Pref	64⅞	66
Reading	99⅛	99⅛	Pacific Mail	146½	147
Mich. Southern	79⅛	81⅛	Toledo & Wabash	41⅞	42
Pittsburgh	83	84⅛	American Gold	144	143⅞
Tenn. 6s, new	60⅞	61⅛	Bills on London	108½	108½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	111⅞	5-20, reg., 1865, new is.	108⅛
500 & 1,000, '81	111⅞	5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	108⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅝	5-20 cou., 1867	108⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	111⅞	Oregon W. L., '81	108
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108	10-40 registered, 1874	100
5-20 reg., 1865	104⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	100⅛
5-20 cou., small	109	7 3-10 2d series	104⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	108⅜	7 3-10 3d series	104⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N.Y. Reg. B'y loan	107⅛	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873	91
N. Y. B'y loan	107	Michigan 7 ₱ c. W. Ln.	99
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex-c.	62¾
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	90	Tennessee new bds	61⅛
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	90	Virginia 6s, n. b.	45¼
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100⅛	Georgia 7s, new bonds	82½
Illinois reg., 1860	100⅛	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	50
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101⅛	North Car. 6s, n. bds	51⅛
Il. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101⅛	Missouri 6s	105⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101⅛	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	83
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101⅛	Missouri Pacific R. is.	105⅛
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101⅛	California 7s	128
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	101⅛	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois 6 ₱ c War Loan	101⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	136	Bank of North Am'a	106
Mechanics'	119	Irving	106
Union	117	Nassau	108
America	138	Shoe and Leather	112
Phenix	100	Corn Exchange	120
Seventh Ward	110	St. Nicholas	104
State of New-York	110	Commonwealth	108⅛
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	115	Park	145¾
Ocean	102	Fourth National	106
American Exchange	114	Oriental Bank	135⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94⅜	Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	82½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	95	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E's	90	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s., Sub'n	90½	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv., '76	110	Tol. & W. eq. bonds	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	110	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	73
Erie 1st Mort. 1867	107	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1879	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101¼
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	98½	Chi. & R. I. Con. 1st	91½
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	89	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	103
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	89	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch 1st M.	105
Hud. R. 7s 1st M. 1869	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Hud. R. 7s 2d M. S. F. '85	104⅛	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	94
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	103⅛	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s '82	108	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	88
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	111	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	103
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	93⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	81⅛
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	99⅛	Peninsula R. R. bonds	74
Pacific R. 7s. guar. by Mo	105⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1870	117⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	75
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Alton & T. H. 2d. M. pfd	83⅛	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	103
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n. bds	83	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	83		

It was intimated in the daily papers a few days ago that there was some sort of defalcation in a banking institution on the East side of the town, near the Bowery. The amount involved was not very large, say $25,000. The money, we understand, has been traced to certain parties who, as officers or directors, were behind hand in one of the small National Banks up town, and who, to cover their retreat, started a still smaller Bank on their own account under the local Banking law of New-York. The money in default has since been repaid to the National Bank from which these enterprising speculators had seceded. They seem to have been more successful in evading the responsibilities of the National Banking Law than the Unadilla Bank or the Farmers and Citizens', of Williamsburgh, both of which were preparing to take cover under the New-York law when overtaken by bankruptcy and the visit of the Bank Examiner from Washington.

The Look of the Money Market.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We suggest to those who expect a scarcity of money and panics similar to the times we had last Winter, the following facts:

Cotton and pork, the heaviest articles of produce to be moved in the next six months, are selling for about half what they were one year ago. At that time the receipts of the Railways had commenced diminishing and continued to fall off during the year, in consequence of the failure of the crops in 1866. This year the crops are good, and the past month shows a very large increase of railroad earnings over the same time last year.

The prices of stocks one year ago were 10 to 12 per cent. higher than at this time, while their intrinsic values now are 20 per cent. more than at that time.

It will take about half the money to move the cotton and pork that was required for that purpose last year. The amount of circulation has not diminished more than the general curtailment of business in the country since the close of the year 1866, while the decline of prices for merchandise and the great staples of the country makes a smaller amount of money necessary to transact the business of the country.

The interest on money has declined to a very low point in England and France, which will cause considerable of capital belonging to those countries to be employed here the coming Winter.

Much more might be said to show that panic-makers will not have an easy time this year as compared with last, when they were very successful in frightening people into selling stocks and property at very low figures. At present, appearances indicate that an attempt at such an operation would be extra hazardous. V.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD IS the sole link of communication between the Pacific Coast and the great mining regions of the interior basin, and bids fair to be the most important trunk line of the continent. Trains are now running on both slopes of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The natural traffic of the road surpasses expectation, and is lucrative beyond parallel in railroad history, as may be seen by the following statement of its business for the quarter ending Sept. 30, in gold:

Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.
$556,509 30	$101,620 89	$454,888 41

This result was upon legitimate local business alone, with less than the ordinary proportion of Government transportation, and under the disadvantage that passengers and freight had to be forwarded from the temporary terminus at the summit of the mountains by wagons, and is also independent of transportation of men and materials for the further extension of the road.

The Mountain Section, now about completed, can be operated for twenty-five per cent. of the gross earnings. When the through overland connection is formed the traffic will be enormous. The United States Government furnishes half the means necessary to build the road, and allows the amount to be canceled by the services of the road on very easy terms.

The first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are offered for the present at ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest from July 1 in currency. They are secured by a first lien on this whole property, and bear six per cent. interest in gold, payable semi-annually in New-York City, or at the rate of nearly nine per cent. on the outlay. Conversions of Government bonds into these securities can be made with considerable advantage to the holders. Orders can be sent direct or through responsible bankers. Bonds sent free of express charges. Pamphlets, &c., can be obtained of

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-street,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, and Financial Agents of Central Pacific Railroad.

☞ THE "NEW-YORK STOCKHOLDER AND MONITOR OF FINANCE," for Oct. 15, says, in relation to Express Companies:

"For September we are in receipt of returns for only the 'United States' and the 'Merchants' Union.' These show a decline of $51,279 in the receipts of the United States and a gain of $233,477 in those of the Merchants' Union as compared with the same month last year.

In answer to inquiries about the *Merchants' Union* Express stock, we would say that the stock of this Company, on which partial payments have been made, is not called at the regular Board, and why little is done in it on the street is owing to the fact that all assessments are past due, and under the articles of association the Company can, without further notice, declare any of the stock to be forfeited on which calls are unpaid. We learn that several hundred shares have already been forfeited. It is, of course, hazardous to deal in any except that on which $35 per share has been paid. We note that the Trustees of this Company closed their quarterly meeting at Auburn last week, and report the affairs of the Company in a highly satisfactory condition, and that they have entire confidence in the successful and permanent establishment of their large business enterprise. No further call was made upon the stockholders, nor is there any, we are assured, in contemplation."

☞ BROOKLYN CITY LOANS. These include Park, Water and other Improvemetn Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by JAY COOKE & CO., Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 21, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	126,950
Flour, bbls.	36,304	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	20,935
Cornmeal, bbls.	90	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs.	....
Wheat, bushels	364,519	Lard, pkgs.	440
Corn, bushels	94,349	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	270
Rye, bushels	23,018	Whisky, bbls.	870
Oats, bushels	167,602	Petroleum, bbls.	3,442

ASHES—Have been in moderate demand at $10 25 for Pots and $12 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues quiet and heavy, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 13c.@18½c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more demand for home use and for export, and prices have again improved, the market closing buoyantly. Middling grades are quoted at 20c.@21½c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb., on sales and resales of 3,600 bales, against receipts of 1,298 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	10,019
Receipts preceding week	8,015
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	39,178
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	473,541
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	3,297
Exports since Sept. 1	13,864
Exports since Jan. 1	366,349
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	35,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	76,500
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	15,350
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	90,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite heavy and again quoted off 15c.@30c. ₱ bbl., generally on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,250 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 50@$9 25; very poor to good extra State at $9 70@$10 30; good to choice extra State at $10 30@$10 70; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 90@$10 80 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 50@$9 25
Extra State	9 70@10 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 85@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 90@10 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 85@14 00
Extra Genesee	10 75@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 50@16 50

Southern Flour is inactive at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 370 bbls. at $10 35@$16 for common to very superior extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $7 25@$9 35 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 275 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $6 55@$6 60 for City, $6 75 for Jersey, $7 for Caloric, and $7 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 855 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 650 bbls. and sacks at $11 50@$13 50 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour continues in moderate demand at $4@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been much more freely offered and purchased to-day at a reduction of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 214,000 bushels, including No. 1 Spring at $2 25@$2 27, and very handsome at $2 30; No. 2 Spring at $2 15@$2 18, and choice do. at $2 20; No. 3 Spring at $2 10@$2 12; White Genesee at $3 13 ₱ bushel, the market closing rather more steadily. Corn opened tamely and heavily, but subsequently rallied sharply, under an active Eastern and speculative demand, closing firmly, with an upward tendency. Sales have been reported since our last of 187,000 bushels, at $1 35@$1 40, as extremes, for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at $1 39@$1 40, two loads having been sold soon after the regular 'Change hours at the higher rate, for prime, afloat, ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive; sales of Western have been reported at $1 65@$1 68, and of State at $1 68@$1 70, ₱ bushel. Barley has been in less demand, at reduced prices. Sales since our last, 13,500 bushels, at $1 48@$1 50 for Canada West, $1 40@$1 46 for Western and State, ₱ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand but much lower. We quote new Western, at from 79c.@81c., chiefly at 80c., here and to arrive, ₱ bushel; sales 114,000 bushels, mainly to arrive. The Albany *Argus* of this morning says: "Barley is in a singular position. Neither buyers nor sellers appear to have any settled views as to the future. The receipts at Buffalo and Oswego have rapidly decreased; nothing has reached this market, nor as far as we can learn New-York, from Canada East; the supply of State Barley is very light, and yet Barley sells slowly. There has been one or two active days at New-York during the week, but there is no life or tone to the market. Not a bushel so far has been exported from New-York, nor is any movement in that direction talked of. This, with the stringency in money, is the main reliance of consumers for still lower figures. It is claimed that the malsters are pecuniarily very strong, and that they will in the end carry the day, buying only when it suits their convenience. The receipts at Oswego for the week ending to-day are about 367,200 bushels, against 578,400 bushels for the corresponding week in 1866; these figures would make the aggregate receipts of the new crop at Oswego 1,612,200 bushels, against 2,116,100 bushels in 1866. The receipts at Buffalo for the week just closed are reported at 198,500 bushels, against 155,500 bushels for the corresponding week in 1866. This would raise the excess at Buffalo, so far this season, to near upon 650,000 bushels—more than sufficient to balance the falling off at Oswego. The trade here during the week has been light, covering 1,000 bushels State two-rowed at $1 40; 5,600 do. do. at $1 41; 9,200 do. do. at $1 42; 3,000 do. do. at $1 45, and about 1,900 do., part on private terms, and part very choice at $1 45; 8,500 do. Jefferson County on private terms; 13,000 do. No. 2 Chicago at $1 45; 5,200 do. State four-rowed at $1 50, and 33,000 bushels Canada West, part on private terms and part at $1 55, closing dull with buyers of State and Chicago at $1 40, and Canada West at $1 50. The stock in store, which has been somewhat increased during the week, is held above these figures. Some four or five loads of Canada East Barley have been received at Lansingburgh for malting there; and we notice the export from Montreal for Eng and during the week of about 40,000 bushels. The Toronto market's are dull at 75c.@78c. At Chicago, 17th, 27,000 bushels No. 2 sold at $1 12@$1 13¼. The receipts at Chicago during the week have been about 141,000 bushels." The *Argus* also gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during the 24 hours prior to 10:30 A. M., on Saturday, Oct. 19, 1867: M. H. Webber, Buffalo, oats, &c.; S. G. Hart, Phœnix, flour; Harm and Poot, Buffalo, wheat; Jennie Wells, Buffalo, wheat; F. Uiele, Lockport, flour, &c.; Wm. H. Bell, Buffalo, wheat; M. L. Wilcox, Buffalo, barley; J. C. Sanfield, Buffalo, wheat; Pennsylvania, Buffalo, corn; A. R. Sweet, Oswego, shipstuff; D. G. Hewett, Buffalo, corn; W. C. Gillespie, Buffalo, corn; Euphrates, Rome, barley, &c.; John Durston, Utica, barley, &c.; Albert Sherwood, Lockport, barley, &c.; Palmyra, Rochester, flour, &c.; Clyde, Rochester, flour and feed; S. A. Waterman, Buffalo, corn; A. H. Mills, Buffalo, wheat; Geo. E. Jennings, Buffalo, corn; Geo. D. Burr, Buffalo, wheat; Mary Alice, Buffalo, corn; B. F. Smith, Oswego, wheat; B. Hagaman, Oswego, wheat; D. Bell, Buffalo, barley; Alice Hooker, Oswego, wheat; Millie, Buffalo, oats; C. F. Livermore, Montezuma, barley, &c.; Tycoon, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; Royal Arch, Buffalo, barley; B. D. French, Buffalo, wheat; City of Troy, Buffalo, wheat; G. B. Earley, Buffalo, wheat; Burnside, Buffalo, corn; H. M. Kinhie, Buffalo, corn; Hattie Van De Kar, Buffalo, corn; J. Carley, Buffalo, wheat; L. Rhodes, Buffalo, wheat; Frank Williams, Buffalo, corn; Wm. S. Storms, Buffalo, corn; Wm. H. Mad, Buffalo, wheat; P. J. Meyer, Buffalo, corn; Shanghai, Geneva, wheat, &c.; John P. Wolcott, Lockport, flour, &c.; Charles Shaver, Buffalo, corn; Samuel Morgan, Buffalo, corn; Jefferson, Buffalo, wheat; A. S. Morgan, Buffalo, wheat; George W. Crouch, Buffalo, wheat; Sidney J. Hill, Oats, &c.; Oliver S. Gates, Buffalo, wheat; Jessie Van Riper, Buffalo, corn.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses Oct. 21, 1867.

	Bush.		Bush.
Wheat	258,147	Malt	63,172
Corn	1,019,614	Barley	168,155
Oats	1,087,370	Peas	7,268
Rye	22,967		

HAY—North River bale has been in moderate demand to-day at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1@$1 40 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in slack request at 65c.@95c. 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request, including American, at 35c.@70c. for new; older growths at 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 40c.@85c. *Prices Current of Hops in the New-York Market:* New-York State, Common to Fair, new, 35c.@45c ₱ lb.; New-York State, Good to Prime, new, 50c.@55c. ₱ lb.; New-York State, Choice to Fancy, new, 60c.@65c. ₱ lb.; Eastern, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@50c.; Choice to Fancy do., 55c.@65c. ₱ lb.; Michigans, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@60c. ₱ lb.; Wisconsins, Prime to Fancy, new, 60c.@70c. ₱ lb.; Yearlings, of all grades, 30c.@50c. ₱ lb.; Old Olds, 10c.@30c. ₱ lb.; Canadian, Choice to Fancy, 55c.@65c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Have been in more demand at $3 30@$3 35 ₱ thousand.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited request at drooping prices, including Porto Rico at 53c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands at 56c.@58c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in slack demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 55c.@57c. ₱ gallon; do. in bond, 47½c.@48c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 50@$9 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4; Pitch, $3 87@$4 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive at less buoyant prices, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Unbleached do. at $2 37½@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1@$1 35; Red Oil at 62½c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 20@$1 23 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in very moderate demand, without material variation in price. We quote at 19½c.@21c. for Crude; 13⅞c.@14½c. for Crude in bulk; 31c.@35c., as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 50c.@51c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, opening at lower prices, but closing more firmly, though iregularly. Sales since our last 5,850 bbls., in lots, at $21 37@$21 75 for Western Mess, closing at $21 60 regular way, and $20@$20 50 for Prime and Extra Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue quite dull at 11½c.@13c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15½c.@17½c. for Hams, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 160 pkgs. Bacon is dull and nominal. Lard has been in slack demand at declining rates; sales have been reported since our last of 740 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 13½c@14⅝c., ₱ lb. Beef continues in limited demand at $16@$23 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $23@$27 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 96 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet and nominal. Beef Hams continue quiet; 76 bbls. Western sold at $$30. Butter is in lively request at 34c.@50c. for poor to very choice State, and 18c.@35c. for interior to [illegible] Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in demand at 8c.@17c., as extremes, ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	38 @42
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	37 @40
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	36 @38
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	36 @38
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	34 @36
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	34 @36
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	38 @42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	35 @38
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	34 @36
Orange, Sussex and Pennsylvania, fresh pails	40 @50
Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime	27 @30
Chicago and Northwestern, firkins, good to prime	24 @26
Middle Ohio, firkins, good to prime	20 @23
Ordinary and common Western, firkins	14 @17

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb.	16½@17
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ₱ lb.	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ₱ lb.	14½@15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb.	15½@16
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ₱ lb.	12½@13½
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb.	8 @11

RICE—Has been very quiet within a range of from $9@$10 50 for Carolina, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been more active at about former prices. Sales since our last, 1,120 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11⅜c.@13⅜c., and 4,100 boxes Havana, part at 11¾c.@14½c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate request at from 14½c.@16⅝c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 84,000 lbs. Tallow at 11⅝c.@12⅛c.; 91,000 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@14½c.; 58,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet at former quotations.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 1,200 bales Cotton, part compressed, at 7-32d. ₱ lb.; 30,000 bushels Wheat at 10¾d. by sail, and 13d. by steamer, ₱ bushel; 10 hhds Tobacco at 20s. ₱ hhd. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; 40,000 bushels Wheat at 11¾d. ₱ bushel; 100 tons Cheese at 40s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, 28,000 bushels Wheat by steamer at 15d. ₱ bushel. For Bremen, 30,000 bushels Rye at 10d. ₱ 56 lbs. For Rotterdam, 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For a port in the Mediterranean, a brig from Philadelphia with 2,400 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.

TEACHERS.

A LADY FROM NEW-ENGLAND, HAVing had many years' experience in teaching in this City, desires to obtain pupils at their residences or in schools, or would form a class; has had much experience in teaching boys; thorough instruction given in the English branches, Latin, French and music; highest City references given. Address Miss C. B. C., Station G.

A LADY, HAVING HAD EXPERIENCE in teaching, desires an engagement as visiting teacher in a family or school; teaches English, French and rudiments of music; none but respectable parties need reply. Address Mrs. C. E. A., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT YOUNG lady, who can give the best of City references, a situation as governess in some private family; she can teach French and the elementary branches. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Box No. 2,407 Post-office.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE of one of the best seminaries in Germany, and a good piano and organ player, is desirous of a situation as teacher in a school or private family in New-York or any Western city. Address P. F., Box 5,798 Post-office.

PARISIAN FRENCH.—MLLE. DE WAILLY will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes, Sept. 23. Apply personally or by note, at No. 120 43d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, desires a few additional pupils in German, at a moderate charge. Address Dr. O., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH LADY, TEACHING IN ONE of the best schools in the City, would like to form a class of ladies, or give private lessons. Address R. C., No. 84 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS RESIDENT OR visiting governess, by an English lady, experienced in teaching English, music and French. Address S. M. C., No. 152 6th-av.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

DRY GOODS

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are now offering

AT RETAIL,

An elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER

CLOAKS,

IN

CLOTH, VELVET, PLUSH, &C.

ALSO,

OPERA, EVENING AND CARRIAGE GARMENTS,

Embracing the latest

PARISIAN NOVELTIES.

BLACK, GRAY AND WHITE REAL ASTRAKHAN,

AND

SEAL-SKIN SETS.

Just received,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

REAL THREAD LACE POINTS.

CANAL, CORNER MERCER.

INDIA SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now in stock

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

LONG AND SQUARE

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.

Also, some very desirable

CALCUTTA SHAWLS,

With borders from

5 TO 18 INCHES WIDE,

And a large variety of

STRIPED INDIA SHAWLS.

CANAL, CORNER MERCER ST.

AT GAYNOR'S.

NEW FRENCH WALKING SUITS.
NEW FRENCH NANSOUCK SKIRTS.
New and elegant Balmorals and Balmoral Skirtings, Also,

FRENCH COUTILLE HAND-MADE CORSETS

for ladies and misses. A magnificent assortment of FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, Plain and Embroidered in colors. Also, THE NEW FRENCH CRINOLINE SKIRT.

Having just returned from Paris we are now opening the most extensive and beautiful assortment of new and fashionable goods in the above ever offered in New-York. We respectfully invite our customers and ladies generally to inspect our

STOCK,

whether they want to buy or not. We will also sell on liberal terms to the

TRADE,

as, having control of several large manufactories in Europe, we can offer important advantages to houses that buy first-class goods and wish to buy them at moderate prices. We have a full line of handsome SILK CORSETS in all colors and all sizes.

GAYNOR, Importer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

FRENCH WALKING SUITS.

Ladies should call and inspect our stock just received direct from Paris.

GAYNOR, Importer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

CORSETS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Having just returned from the FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARKETS, I am prepared to offer to the trade the most elegant assortment of French Woven and HAND-MADE COUTILLE CORSETS ever offered in New-York, and at prices that defy COMPETITION.

Also, a splendid variety of the latest designs in FRENCH WALKING SUITS, which I will be happy to exhibit to LADIES, whether they want to buy or not.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, in an endless variety at extremely low prices.

GAYNOR,
IMPORTER,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Lines of Real Laces, Point, Valenciennes, Applique, Thread, Blonds, Cluny, &c., selling under regular prices. We offer this week Embroideries of every description from auction; bargains.

Our Kid Gloves for ladies are 50c., 75c., $1 and $1 25 per pair.

Full assortment of best Gloves, our own importation, every pair warranted.

CHEAPEST LOT OF HOSIERY AND FALL GLOVES THIS SEASON.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

To-day the largest stock of Plumes, Ostrich and other Feathers, yet exhibited. Newly imported Flowers, ready for inspection.

Our Trimming Department is filled with everything novel and suitable for cloaks, mantillas and dresses, in Gimps, Trimmings, Buttons, &c., &c., very much below last week's prices.

Also, Trimming Velvets in Bismarcks, Browns, Drabs, and almost every conceivable color, shade and width, cheap.

Black Crapes on the bias.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Yankee Notions from auction this week. BARGAINS. The largest and cheapest lot of Ladies' Morocco Bags in this City.

Ladies' Skirts at 50c., at 75c., at $1, at $1 25.

Ladies' Corsets, best makes, at 63c., at 75c., at $1, at $1 25, at $1 50; unusually cheap.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

NEW DEPARTMENT. Entrance No. 66 Allen-st. We exhibit at this counter Silk Fringes, every width, shade and color.

ORDERS EXECUTED WITHIN A FEW HOURS.

Also, AUCTION LOTS OF TRIMMINGS, which will be found generally about half regular prices.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

FELT HATS.
25c., 31c., 44c., 50c., 75c. and $1. Piles of each.
VELVET HATS.
44c., 56c., 75c., $1, $1 25 and $1 50. Every shape.
SILK BEAVER HATS.
56c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75. Fashionable goods.
STRAW HATS.
10c., 20c., 25c., 50c. and upward; generally less than half cost.

We cannot give an idea of the assortment in our Bonnet Rooms. Call and see.

IN WOOLEN GOODS,

Nubias, Hats, Caps, Shawls, Cloaks, &c., &c., we have a wonderfully cheap stock.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

FOR CASH ONLY.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,

Full lines of Narrow Ribbons. No extra charge for browns, blues and Bismarcks.

Our Bonnet Ribbon Rooms are full of cheap goods.
Silk Bonnet Velvets half last season's prices.
Full line of Bonnet Satins at $2, $2 25 and $2 50.
Our Bonnet Rooms are crowded with desirable shapes at half regular prices.
Feathers, Flowers, Laces, &c., &c., all cheap.
We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

Cars pass the door from Broadway and Grand-st. every five minutes.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

BONNET RIBBONS, DOWN, DOWN, IN PRICES!! From auction, Black and Colored Silk Velvets at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 and upward, per yard, less than gold prices.

Examine our all silk Black Velvets, at $4 75 and $5 75; great Bargains.

We have Corded Silks, Uncut Velvets, Plaid Velvets and other Bonnet Materials, all from auction, nearly half regular prices.

Our Colored Satins, every shade, $2, $2 50 and $2 75 per yard.

EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MOURNING GOODS

FROM AUCTION.
A GREAT SACRIFICE.

BLACK EMPRESS CLOTHS, $1, worth $1 37½.
COLORADO CLOTHS, 75 cents, worth $1.
BARATHEA CLOTHS, $5 per dress, worth $8.
CRAPE CLOTHS, $1 a yard, worth $1 25.
PARISINE CLOTH, 75 cents, worth $1.
BLACK ALPACAS, 62½ cents, worth 87½ cents.
BLACK ALPACAS, 87½ cents, worth $1 25.
CHENE POPLINS, 37½ cents, worth 62½ cents.
SCOTCH WINCEY, 37½ cents, worth 62½ cents.
PLAID AND STRIPED MOHAIRS, $4 per dress, worth $6 50.
WASHING POPLINS, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
IRISH POPLINS, $2 50, worth $3 50.
RICH BLACK SILKS, splendid bargains.
THIBET AND CLOTH SHAWLS, less than cost of importation.

N. B.—A MOST SUPERIOR STOCK OF BONNETS, SACQUES, &c., in all materials, very, very cheap.

W. JACKSON,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SEAMLESS KID GLOVES.

Just received these favorite and celebrated gloves in all the new Fall shades; also Jouvin's kids, and every variety in gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
INCLUDING ALL THE NEWEST PARIS DESIGNS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR.

RICH PARIS SILKS,
VERY LOW, AT RETAIL.
PLAIN, BLACK, COLORED and FANCY SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, VELVETS, SATINS, SATINS EUGENIE, EMBROIDERED ROBES and ROBES IMPERIAL, all of the NEWEST DESIGNS,
JUST OPENED.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NEW UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL:
PARIS TAPESTRIES, BROCATELLES, SATINS, and SATIN DAMASKS, TERRIES, PLUSHES, REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS, FURNITURE CHINTZES and FURNITURE LINENS, CORDS, GIMPS, BANDS and TASSELS.
LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERIES, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.
RELIABLE UPHOLSTERERS
To attend to fitting up of
HOTELS, STEAMBOATS AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKINGS, &C.,

AT RETAIL.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOAKINGS,
LYONS SILK VELVETS, VELVETEENS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
TWEEDS, &C. &C.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NEW CARPETINGS,

IN VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AXMINSTERS,
THREE-PLY, INGRAIN,
AND STAIR CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, FIXTURES, &C.,
VERY LOW, AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
AT RETAIL,
BREAKFAST ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, SKIRTS, WAISTS, CORSET COVERS, UNDERGARMENTS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, CLOAKS, SACQUES, BRIDAL TROUSSEAU, &c.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

R. H. MACY.

We have
THE LARGEST FANCY GOODS STORE IN NEW-YORK.
THE LARGEST STOCK,
THE GREATEST VARIETY,
AND
THE BEST ASSORTMENT
OF
DESIRABLE GOODS IN THE CITY
FROM
25 to 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

Ladies visiting the City will find themselves amply repaid by calling at our establishment.

Our Ribbons, Satins, Velvets, Velvet Ribbons, &c., are goods of our own importation, and are of superior quality, and shades which cannot be found elsewhere.

WE IMPORT DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES.
WE GUARANTEE EVERY PAIR TO BE KID,
AND
WE WARRANT EVERY PAIR THAT WE SELL.
There is not, and cannot be, any better Glove made, and there is
NO KID GLOVE IN THE CITY
sold so low as we sell ours; and we have a magnificent assortment of shades in Ladies', Gent's, and Misses', to match the popular colors of the day.

GRAND OPENING!

BONNET VELVETS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET SATINS,
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
SASH, BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
French and Scotch Embroideries,
Real Laces, Millinery Laces,
Plush and Felt Hats, &c.,
Hosiery and Underwear,
Notions and Fancy Goods, Toilet Goods,
PARIAN AND BRONZE FIGURES, &c.,
FROM 25 to 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.
Two avenues west from Broadway.

R. H. MACY.

F. F. MANY & CO.,
NO. 11 FOURTH-AVENUE,
Are selling their large stock of

CARPETINGS

of every description, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Mats, Rugs, Druggets, at greatly reduced prices.

S. CANTRELL,

EVERY VARIETY OF
COVERINGS FOR THE FEET.
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

RICH PARIS CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS,
Exposition designs—very beautiful.
OPEN CENTRE PAISLEY LONG SHAWLS,
Scarlet and Black Centres.
REAL VIENNA CHAINE LAINE SHAWLS,
New and magnificent designs, just imported.
ALSO,
SCOTCH AND BERLIN WOOL SHAWLS, Long and Square,
In new and beautiful patterns.

We invite the SPECIAL ATTENTION of the ladies of New-York to our extensive stock of NEW SHAWLS.

W. K. PEYTON'S,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS

IN
FRENCH MERINOES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS
and
PARIS POPLINS,
just received from the great auction sales of the week.

W. K. PEYTON'S,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

IN
ALL THE LATEST STYLES IMPORTED,
just arrived, and purchased in the auction rooms and from importers at less than the cost in gold to import.

Large lots to close out this week at 25c., 30c. and 35c., worth 45c. to 60c.

W. K. PEYTON'S,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT
W. K. PEYTON'S,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

FLANNELS, FLANNELS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT
W. K. PEYTON'S,
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Has opened an elegant assortment of CLOAKS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS and JACKETS in VELVET, PLUSH and CLOTH. No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE, 8th-st., one door from Broadway.

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IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
ELEGANT CLOAKS,
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GOODS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Infant's Wardrobes, children's Cloaks and Suits, Cloth Sacks, Blouses, Gabrielle Dresses, &c., &c., Ready made and made to order.

Slips, Aprons, Waists, Blankets, Bibs, Shoes, Corsets, Spencers, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c.

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BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, Canton Flannels, Ticks, Prints, Ginghams, Satinets, Cassimeres, Cloths, Cloakings, Balmoral Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Undershirts; Drawers for ladies, children and gents, at 50 per cent. lower prices than heretofore, at

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LADIES' VELVET BONNETS AND VELvet hats, mourning bonnets and children's furs. L. BINNS'S Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, Opposite Niblo's Theatre. Velvets cut bias.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON

WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

ORANGE PRIORY.

A Home Boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 3. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

No. 126 West Fourth-street, corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

Unusual opportunities are here offered individual students for rapid progress in Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, Natural Science, English Literature, Book-keeping, Penmanship, and all elementary branches. Terms reasonable and extra studies optional.

For particulars see Catalogue, to be had at the Institute, which parents are specially invited to visit.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 101 East 29th-st., corner of Park-av., is reopened.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.

REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 17 West 38th-st.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, remove all stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen; they also teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically, and qualify pupils for head book-keeping.

A CARD.—GOLDSMITH'S CHEAP WRITING Classes will commence THIS EVENING. Terms, $5. Rooms No. 42 East 14th-st.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 16. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

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Prof. TH. DE L'OUEST is now resuming his courses for beginners and advanced scholars.
Ladies from 3 to 5 P. M.
Gentlemen in the evening.
Spelling, reading, grammar, conversation.
Apply at the desk of the Library, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for admission, Oct. 3, 10 A. M.

For catalogues and information apply to Dean of Faculty. HENRY DRISLER, LL.D., Acting President.

49th-st., corner 4th-av., New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NYACK ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

This seminary offers all the advantages of a first-class school for young ladies. A complete English and classical course, music, modern languages, painting, drawing, calisthenics and horsemanship. For circulars or admission, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

EVENING CLASSES OF FRENCH,

BY
MR. C. FABREGOU, A. M.,
No. 218 West 47th-st.,
Third door west of Broadway.

Second class will commence Nov. 7.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.

For catalogues containing fuller information address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden &c.

LESPINASSE

FRENCH INSTITUTE,

Washington Heights. French the language of the school. Spanish, German and English, classics; graduating courses for surveying and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway; No. 913, drug-store; No. 701, music-store.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS,

Florida, Orange County, N. Y. Next session opens Oct. 21; superior advantages offered; number limited to 30; institution endowed; terms $150 per session of 20 weeks. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WARREN'S

DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. EVENING CLASSES ALSO.
NO. 86 WEST 9TH-ST.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH

Reopened her seminary for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., on the 23d of September.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 635 6th-av., near 40th-st.

Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him HOW TO STUDY. THIS IS DONE SO THOROUGHLY THAT HE NEEDS NO HELP AT HOME.

Among the patrons of the school are:

Rev. T. S. Hastings,	Horatio S. Brown,
Rev. Isaac Ferris,	Joel D. Hunter,
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A LADY WHO HAS HAD SOME EXPERIENCE in teaching intends to devote the hours from 10 to 1 o'clock for the next seven months to the instruction of her two boys, about ten years of age, in her own pleasant parlor. She will be assisted by an educated French girl. She wishes to join with them three others of nearly the same age, and would prefer boys who have not been sent to school, but who have been accustomed to the society of intelligent, cultivated and refined people. For further particulars apply by letter to Box No. 184 General Post-office, New-York.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

GALIN METHOD.—C. H. FARNHAM'S classes in vocal music will open at Church of Ascension Lecture-room, No. 68 West 11th-st., (two doors west of 5th-av.,) MONDAY, Oct. 28, at 3½ and 7½ P. M. Tickets, circulars and pamphlets at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; pamphlets of American News Company and of newsdealers.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL, No. 56 West 11th-st., reopened Sept. 23. The reading class in history and English literature, and the French conversation class will commence Nov. 1. The class for little boys reopened Sept. 24, at 63 West 11th-st.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—PRIVATE classes for boys—Amherst, Mass.—H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal; established 1846; classical and commercial; number limited; all pupils board in family of Principal. Circulars upon request.

IRVINGTON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., Mme. GIRAUD, for nine years principal of a large school in Brooklyn, will receive a limited number of young ladies; complete English and French instruction; French spoken.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av. Five pupils received as members of the family. French spoken entirely.

A FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS will be opened in one of the most attractive villages of Connecticut Nov. 7. For circulars or information, address S. M., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding-school for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A NATIVE FRENCH TEACHER RESIDES IN THE FAMILY.

MR. W. M. HOWLAND, A GRADUATE of Harvard, and experienced in teaching, desires to prepare one or two pupils for College; excellent references will be given. Address No. 37 Lafayette-place.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Correspondence, &c. Ladies department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, CONN.—Family School for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MISS FOSTER'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Yonkers, New-York. Boarding pupils limited to six.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on Monday, Sept. 23.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 688 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

J. BARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,193 Broadway; classes preparing for college. Hours from 9 to 2.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass.; a family school for 20 boys. S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,183 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway, reopens Sept. 16.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 22, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IL TROVATORE. Characters by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mme. Natalie Testa, Sig. Pancani, Sig. Bellini, Sig. Barili.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RENT DAY. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, Mark Smith, W. R. Floyd, B. T. Ringold, C. H. Rockwell, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Gannon and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, JULIA DEAN as DEBORAH.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CINDERELLA and FRA DIAVOLO. Leading characters by Leingwell and Mrs. Sedley Brown.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 1-2 and EVENING at 8, PALE JANET; or THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; LIVING GORILLA, and 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, DEVIL'S AUCTION; OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FUSI-YAMA TROUPE OF JAPANESE, COTTON AND SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ARTHUR SKETCHLEY—THE ADVENTURES OF MRS. BROWN.

MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY.
No. 389 Broadway.
THIS DAY, PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

From the dispatches received by Atlantic Cable relative to the Italian revolution it is utterly impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion as to the progress of the movement. Italy, it is said, has pledged herself to observe the provisions of the September Treaty, and French interference is, therefore, not needed. Other dispatches, however, go to show that the Emperor NAPOLEON, after having addressed an ultimatum to VICTOR EMANUEL, still awaits information as to the King's plans, and the latest dispatches declare that the French fleet has sailed from Toulon for Civita Vecchia. GARIBALDI, it is asserted, has escaped from Caprera. RATTAZZI has resigned, and CIALDINI has been called upon to form a new Ministry. Some telegrams announce that the insurgents have withdrawn from Papal territory, others aver that MENOTTI GARIBALDI has been reinforced.

The treaty between Russia and the United States concerning the cession of Russian America, has been ratified.

The announcement that the new Atlantic Telegraph Company is to receive a subsidy from the French Government is contradicted.

FARRAGUT and his squadron have sailed for Lisbon.

The Fenian outrages continue. An informer, REILLY by name, has been fired at and dangerously wounded, and policemen are attacked every night. The trial of NAGLE and WARREN will commence in November. It is said that the United States Government will see to the defence of the accused persons.

The Royal Bank of Liverpool has failed.

The Newmarket races, third series, are in progress. The first day's events, the races for the Criterion Stakes and the one hundred sovereigns plate, were won respectively by *Rosicrucian* and *Van Amburg*.

The North German Parliament has passed the Federal Military Service Bill. The postal contract with the United States has been ratified.

GENERAL.

Gen. SHERIDAN left this City by boat for Providence, R. I., last evening, where he goes by invitation of the city authorities. A public reception will be given him to-day, and the Mayor of Providence has requested that the day be observed as a holiday and all business suspended. Gen. SHERIDAN's trip will extend as far as Maine, and he will be publicly received in various cities along the route.

A dispatch from Lewiston, Me., announces the loss of the schooner *Winona* and her crew of fourteen men. The schooner was capsized on the 12th inst. while racing.

Gov. BULLOCK, of Massachusetts, has appointed Thursday, the 28th of November, as a day of Thanksgiving.

Gen. BANKS, who contemplated visiting Mexico with Senor ROMERO, declined the trip, and has indefinitely postponed his visit.

On Saturday last a boiler exploded on the Government steam launch at Annapolis, and Chief-Engineer HOTT and two other persons were killed.

LOCAL.

Another case involving the question as to the jurisdiction of the Court of Special Sessions to try petty offenders, after they have given bail to appear and be tried at the General Sessions, came up yesterday in the Supreme Court Chambers before Judge SUTHERLAND. The points of law raised are substantially the same as those in the case of MAGUIRE, published in the TIMES of the 20th inst. No decision in either case has yet been rendered.

The Republicans in the Sixteenth Election District held a mass meeting at the Demilt Dispensary last evening, which was addressed by Major HAGGERTY, Hon. JOHN OAKEY, of Brooklyn, Col. BERRY, Dr. SNODGRASS, and others, and measures were taken to bring out the full Republican vote of the district at the coming election.

A jury in the Superior Court, Part II., held by Judge Jones, rendered a verdict of $500 for the plaintiff yesterday in an action brought for a breach of marriage promise, entitled Henrietta Wangemann, by her guardian, &c., *vs.* George Cratz.

The Metropolitan Board of Internal Revenue met yesterday, but of their doings in session nothing was made public. The important seizures made on Saturday by the Collector of the Fourth District created considerable sensation down town yesterday. Several of the firms claim to be able to show themselves all right in a day or two. Twelve seizures are reported as having taken place in this City and Brooklyn late on Saturday and yesterday.

Another horrible tragedy was enacted in Brooklyn, E. D., yesterday morning. A man named THOMAS MULLANE cut the throat of his wife, BRIDGET, and immediately after cut his own. The woman expired almost immediately, and the man lived for only an hour. He was a desperate character, and had just served a term in the Penitentiary. The motive of the deed is not apparent.

Thanksgiving services for the safe return of Bishop POTTER from England were held at Trinity Chapel yesterday. Rev. Drs. DIX, LITTLEJOHN, SWOPE, HAIGHT and SEYMOUR took part in the exercises, and Bishop POTTER delivered an interesting address in response to the expressions of welcome read to him.

A conspiracy has been discovered among certain of the prisoners in the Tombs to make a combined effort to escape. The plan contemplated the murder of a keeper and a desperate battle, if necessary, with those in charge of the jail. Those connected with the conspiracy have been placed in cells from which they cannot escape.

At the Court of General Sessions yesterday a light calendar occupied the attention of Judge RUSSEL. Of the prisoners arraigned, one was sentenced to the State Prison for five years, and one to the House of Refuge, two were remanded, two discharged under suspension of sentence, and one acquitted.

The case of JEREMIAH HORTON, indicted for homicide, in having killed the President of the German Harmonia Society, at No. 427 Second-avenue, on the 22d of April last, was called for trial yesterday morning, but the defence was not ready, and an adjournment was ordered until Monday next.

The trial of Rev. NATHANIEL WEST, of the Presbyterian Church in Lafayette-avenue, near Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn, on charges preferred against him by the congregation, began yesterday. It is claimed that he is unfitted for his position by the peculiarities of his disposition.

The examination in the case of JAMES ARNOLD, charged with abstracting funds of the Tradesmen's Bank, was continued before Commissioner OSBORNE yesterday. The only witness examined was Mr. BERRY, President of the Bank.

A sale at auction of Corporation real estate took place yesterday. The prices realized were not high. The Gansevoort property will be sold at noon to-day.

A donation of $500 has been made from the Riot Relief Fund, for the widow of ROBERT S. MCCHESNEY, the policeman who was murdered Saturday night.

The Board of Audit was without a quorum again yesterday and adjourned to 12 M. to-day.

We are indebted to Purser JOSEPH B. PIERSON, of the steamship *South America*, for late and highly interesting news from the Empire of Brazil.

Breadstuffs were fairly active yesterday. Flour, Wheat, Oats and Barley were lower. Corn was decidedly higher. Provisions were unsettled, Mess Pork having been more freely dealt in, but at reduced and variable prices. Cotton was firmer and in better request. Sugars were more sought after. The Freight engagements were heavier.

Yesterday the cattle market was held at the National Drove Yards on One Hundredth-street. In the morning transactions were active for good beef cattle, which were sold for 16c.@17c. ⅌ lb., net weight. A very limited number ran up to 17½c. ⅌ lb., net weight. A large proportion of the receipts brought only 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb., net. Good beef cattle sell quickly at high prices, and the demand just now exceeds the supply. Sheep and lambs are in moderate request. Fair mutton sheep sell quickly at 4½c.@6c. ⅌ lb. live weight. Hundreds of inferior thin sheep sell for 3c.@3½c. ⅌ lb. Fat lambs are scarce. The few that do arrive sell readily at 6½c.@7½c. ⅌ lb. Common lambs sell at 5c.@6c. ⅌ lb., live weight. Live hogs are in fair demand. Heavy prime, corn-fed hogs sell readily at 7¼c.@7⅜c. ⅌ lb. Fair to good hogs 7⅛c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb. Light swine 6c.@7c. ⅌ lb. Thin lots 5c.@6c. ⅌ lb. The arrivals are fully equal to the requirements of the market.

Hopes and Purposes of the Democratic Party.

We appreciate the candor with which the *World* reveals the calculations of its party on the subject of reconstruction. They do not essentially differ from the view we have already imputed to the Democracy, but they are noticeable as an explicit avowal of plans and purposes entertained in expectation of further electoral successes. Let us look at the admitted facts and the suggestive inferences of the Democratic organ.

The *World* admits, in the first place, that "at least four years must elapse before the Reconstruction Acts can be repealed, even though the Democrats should win every election during that period, if the Republican Party uses its power to the utmost." Now, considering the quarter from which it comes, this is a tolerably conclusive confession as to the irreversible character of the Congressional policy. Four years will surely suffice for the solution of the reconstruction problem. Even supposing that the present measure may not operate effectually in all its details, four years will constitute a period ample for modification, amendment, and if need be the absolute enforcement of any probable conditions which Congress may dictate. And the four years' term, remember, is predicated on the assumption that every election from now till the end will result favorably to the Democrats. The hypothesis could not possibly be more inimical to the Republicans. But it leaves them four years for the execution of their policy. More than that we are not disposed to desire, unless they meanwhile prove themselves equal to the emergency.

Nevertheless the *World* takes for granted the readiness of Republican Senators voluntarily to surrender their power, and gratuitously to sacrifice the policy of their party, "when it becomes clearly evident" that the Democrats are on the eve of restoration to power. We are told that "the Republicans virtually concede this in their election appeals," which is more than we previously knew. For, though it be said that "the success of the Democratic Party would break down the Reconstruction Acts, and restore the rebels to power," we interpret the saying as an exposition of Democratic purposes rather than an indication of any probable success on the part of the Democracy. Besides, an argument does not possess much practical significance which starts with an improbable hypothesis. It may be well enough for Democratic orators and journalists to predict victory for their party in every election during the next four years; but the attempt to convert a piece of party swaggering into a sober reason for believing that the Senate will succumb to the combined forces of Democrats and rebels is simply absurd. The *World* may see in it sufficient to justify its own change of base on the reconstruction question; but we are sure that the Republicans will regard it only as an incentive to the prompt and uncompromising completion of the work they have begun.

On the theory that the Democrats may "drive the whole (Republican) party out of the Lower House in the Forty-first Congress," our contemporary maintains that whether the Senate be pliant or firm, "the Reconstruction Acts may be made a dead letter after the 4th of March, 1869." This estimate, however, presupposes the election of a Democratic President next year, as well as a clean sweep in the Congressional elections—a somewhat extravagant calculation in view of the fact that, notwithstanding all their boasting, what are called Democratic victories have, with a single exception, been the results of Republican apathy, not of an actual gain in votes.

After having thus frankly proclaimed its hopes and the ground thereof, the *World* proceeds with marvelous ingenuousness to unfold the Democratic policy concerning the future of the South and the Union. Here again everything hinges upon the hypothetical. To comprehend the philosophy of the *World's* teaching, we are required to concede that the Democrats and the unrepentant rebels of the South, united, will be strong enough to thwart the execution of the present plan, and to do much toward dictating terms of compromise. The manner in which this aspect of the Democratic case is stated happily blends the arrogant and the ludicrous.

"The strong point of the Republicans will be their large present majorities in Congress; the strong point of the Democrats their certainty of defeating the Radical policy; the strong point of the South the ability of its white inhabitants to render the reconstruction scheme contemptible by standing aloof and surrendering the control of it to the negroes. Both the South and the Democratic Party would be willing to make some concessions to have the question settled *now*, instead of two or four years hence. The Republicans had better make concessions than to stand out and lose all."

So, because Pennsylvania has elected a Democratic Judge by a majority less than a thousand, and because Ohio, while electing a Republican Governor, has sent a Democratic majority to the State Legislature, we are required to concede to the Democratic Party a right to substitute for reconstruction the almost unconditional restoration of the South! And because the Southern malcontents choose to stand aloof from the measures now in progress—relying upon Democratic success to restore them to the mastery—we are asked to recognize them as parties to a negotiation for restoring the Union! In other words, the men who fought against the Union, with their Northern abettors, are to be allowed to prescribe the terms on which they will come back into the Union.

In the negotiation for compromise which the *World* proposes, the Republican Party, although confessedly clothed with controlling legislative authority for years to come, is expected to give up everything. There is to be some settlement, indeed, and on a single point some concession. But what the settlement is to be, and how far concession is likely to extend, may be inferred from the *World's* programme. On one side is to be the Republican Party; on the other are to be the Democratic Party, the Southern malcontents and President JOHNSON. And as it is to be a matter of negotiation and a settlement on the most amiable terms, we have no difficulty in comprehending the purpose of the party for which the *World* dogmatically speaks. It rests in a nutshell. Excepting only that the freedmen are to be accorded an equality of civil rights, the Democratic policy covers the readmission of the South on terms dictated by its rebel leaders—its black people disfranchised, its local governments organized on the States right model, and its Congressional representation in the hands of the enemies of the Union.

On one point we coincide with our contemporary. We agree with it that "the country will demand the settlement of the reconstruction question without further delay." There is, however, a wide difference between us as to the nature of the settlement which the country demands. The *World* would have it Copperhead. We, on the contrary, are persuaded that reconstruction will go forward to completion on the basis laid down by Congress, without waiting for the remote and improbable contingencies which are the essence of the Democratic calculation. If our anticipation be verified, the *World* will find a revision of its reasoning rendered necessary by the presence at Washington of Republican Senators and Representatives from reconstructed Southern States.

The Aspect of Affairs in Italy.

If the cable telegram which we publish this morning in regard to the invasion of the Roman States, does not very clearly indicate the actual situation of affairs, it shows, at least, the vanity and the uselessness of political speculations upon the relationship existing between France and Italy, and between France and Rome.

The heavy holders of the national securities of the Continental States are always best informed as to the progress of revolutionary or disturbing movements. They have the most direct interest in procuring authentic information and they can afford to pay the highest price for it. The Paris Bourse was not so greatly disturbed by the threatenings of the advance of a French fleet toward Rome, as it was a year and a half ago when Prussia gave the Austrian troops notice to quit the Dano-German Principalities. There has been a feeling of uneasiness, no doubt, in financial circles, but there has been nothing to indicate a panic. In the London market there has been still less commotion. Consols have held their own with remarkable steadiness, and it was evident that those who were so situated as to feel the financial pulse were in no great alarm at the turn of affairs.

The news to-day is that Italy has positively pledged herself to enforce the provisions of the treaty of September, and that, as a consequence of this decision, the insurgents have evacuated the Roman States, feeling their cause hopeless for the time. The report as it comes may be accepted with some allowance. But it has, from the first, been apparent that the Party of Action depended as much upon the coöperation, or, at least, the *connivance* of the Government of Italy, as upon their own prowess in actual conflict with the mercenaries of Rome. If Italy has succumbed, as she is reported to have done, to the dictation of her Imperial friend, she has probably chosen, for the time, the least of two evils. The Government of Florence is overwhelmed with a debt which places it in the condition of a constant borrower—a borrower at ruinous rates. War is an expensive indulgence; and Italy in her struggle toward unification has done as much in the way of borrowing as she finds convenient or even possible. The Party of Action is not likely to take this consideration into account. It never has taken it into account. But it is, nevertheless, as necessary for nations—as for individuals—that aim at *great* enterprises to have something to their credit at the bank. Otherwise they draw upon the future to a ruinous extent and *fail*—like great joint-stock companies, and *contracting* capitalists, such as we have recently heard of. Or else they are prudent enough to draw in their horns and try to come down to their proper level.

Whatever may be the merits of this Roman question as between the people of Italy and the sovereign of the Pontifical States, one thing remains clear, that the acquisition of Rome as the Capital of the Kingdom is no longer part of the adopted policy of the King's advisers. They find, on the one hand, that they have financial obligations of overwhelming weight which must be met, if they are to *hold* what fortune and the powerful influence of the revolutionary party have thrown into their lap. They find, on the other hand, that they cannot reckon with certainty for the present upon such an alliance as that which gave them last year possession of the Venetian Provinces, and which helped to give Prussia the lead in Central Europe. The consequence is submission anew to the overshadowing influence of France, and to the exigencies of an empty exchequer. The Kingdom is too ill-consolidated now to bear any adverse pressure from without. It needs time to weld its separate parts together. The different Provinces require to be knit by a stronger sentiment of nationality than they are now, having regard to the sectional divisions and the conflicting local interests which existed previous to the revolution.

The Revenue Service—The System of Appointment.

In his last report to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Special Commissioner of Revenue dwelt upon the policy "which makes the appointment and retention of revenue officers dependent upon other circumstances than those of competency and a faithful discharge of duty," as the most formidable hindrance to an effective and economical administration of the revenue. The excise department especially requires a thoroughly educated corps of officials, holding their positions by a tenure in no manner controlled by partisanship, and affording assurance of reward to every honest and effective officer. The losses experienced by the Government under the present system are in a large degree due to what the Commissioner characterized as "the incompetency, neglect or complicity" of officials; a fact which has since been corroborated by the formal testimony of Mr. MCCULLOCH.

Mr. WELLS' convictions upon this subject have evidently not been weakened by his study of the revenue systems of Europe. In some remarks, addressed a few days ago to the members of the Toledo Board of Trade, he renewed his advocacy of a change in the method of appointing revenue officers as an indispensable feature of any complete plan of reform. In Europe, he is reported to have said, "almost nothing is lost through the incapacity or dishonesty of officials," a circumstance which he attributes to the manner of their appointment. "After a careful examination, they receive their appointment for life, or during good behavior," and "they are promoted by a system of seniority resembling that practiced in military and naval affairs." As a result of his foreign observations, therefore, Mr. WELLS urges the adoption of a similar system in this country, on the ground that "by this means such a class of officials could be secured as would save the immense sums out of which the Government is annually swindled."

The enormous frauds with which this country has been familiarized during the last few months invest these views with special interest and importance. The experience on which Mr. WELLS predicated his reasoning ten months ago, has been amplified and confirmed by events to an extent that leaves no room for cavil. That the Government is defrauded of amounts that would change the whole aspect of national finance, is not more certain than that the frauds are connived at and participated in by officials. Nor should there be any further doubt as to the radical wrong of the official system in respect of the influences which control the departmental appointments. Integrity and capacity are qualifications that are but lightly esteemed in comparison with the political support which office-holders and candidates for office are able respectively to command. We have grown painfully familiar with the spectacle of public servants who have betrayed their trust and profited by the robbery of the Treasury, yet who obtain the help of powerful combinations to prevent their removal. And we are so accustomed to the choice of men for responsible positions in the revenue service who are destitute of the requisite training, and even lack the vulgar qualification of honesty, that the intrigues, of which reports from Washington continually tell, are treated as mere matters of course. The idea of education for the service seems not to be thought of. The promotion of inferiors to superior positions as a reward for zeal and talent in the performance of duty, is a proceeding which is hardly reckoned among probabilities. Political support is the one thing essential. And since partisan combinations are of all things the most susceptible to corrupt considerations, the anomaly is presented of removals resisted and appointments not seldom controlled by "rings" from whose knavery the Treasury notoriously suffers.

For this ruinous and demoralizing state of affairs but one complete remedy can be found. A reorganization of the revenue service on a basis akin to that of Great Britain is the only method of insuring the immunity from fraudulent losses which is one of the peculiarities of its governmental experience. Mr. MCCULLOCH is confessedly desirous of restricting his selection of subordinates to capable and trustworthy men, but he is almost powerless under a system which ignores competency, takes no note of character, and consigns the fiscal interests of the country to the tender mercies of rascally "rings" and a partisanship equally unscrupulous.

We apprehend, however, that it is impossible to introduce a reform of the nature recommended by Mr. WELLS, which shall be limited to the excise department of the Government. The European method of appointment which has so strongly commended itself to his judgment extends over the entire civil service. On no other ground can it be consistently advocated here. The practice of the Government in regard to civil appointments is unsound throughout, and any change, to be effective, must proceed on the general principle which Mr. JENCKES embodied in the measure he submitted to the last Congress. Certificates of qualification as a preliminary to all appointments, promotion as a result of approved merit, and the retention of office for life, contingent only upon good behavior—these are the requisites of such a service as the country needs. And until they be incorporated by law in the policy of the Government, we shall hope in vain for wise economy or for the vigilant fidelity which should guard the interests of the National Treasury.

MINOR TOPICS.

The most curious psychological point in the recent elections is their effect on the minds of certain Congressmen as regards the impeachment question. The number of gentlemen who have found it necessary to state that they "are not now and never have been" committed in favor of impeachment is something marvelous. The curious point is that, until recently, these gentlemen were quite willing to have uncontradicted assertions made just the other way. They have now discovered that it is wrong to let the public longer be deceived by careless reporters.

It turns out after all that, instead of being light, the vote last month in Ohio was the heaviest ever cast. In the counties thus far officially heard from there is an increase of about 60,000 over the vote two years ago, of which the Democrats gain forty and the Republicans twenty thousand. The theory that the Republicans stayed at home, therefore, will not answer. They have evidently in a good many cases voted the other way; and of the new voters who have come into the field within the last two years, the Democrats have got more than their equal share. The "reaction" is more decided than it seemed to be at first.

An exchange paper states that JEFF. DAVIS is to be tried next month. Unless we are mistaken we have seen something of that sort before. His offence was committed, we believe, several years since, and consisted in taking up arms against the United States,—in "adhering to their enemies and giving them aid and comfort." It is generally supposed that his counsel have managed to put off the trial from year to year, so that all those who could be witnesses against him may die or become superannuated; but those who remember the facts of the case, (and they are growing fewer in number every year,) say that this is not the case,—that DAVIS has been anxious for a trial from the beginning, but that the Government has never been "ready." The rumor that he is to be tried now, or ever, meets no credit. The witnesses are dead or scattered,—the papers are lost, and it is not at all certain that either the Judge or the jury would know DAVIS if they were to see him.

A public meeting of Democrats in Butler County, Ohio, recently passed a resolution nominating VALLANDIGHAM for the United States Senate. The managers of the meeting repudiate this action and say they are "mortified" by it;—and it turns out that VALLANDIGHAM himself got a friend to offer the resolution. But we don't see what difference that makes. If he is willing to go to the Senate, and the Democrats are willing to send him, what business have the "managers" to object? The resolution was passed, we believe, unanimously; and it can hardly be repudiated on the score of informality.

Speaker COLFAX proclaims, in the boldest manner, that "Congress will meet at the appointed time, whoever and whatever may oppose." Who doubts it? Who supposes that anybody, or anything, is likely to oppose? This sounds like very cheap valor: and so is the other declaration by which the Speaker follows it up, that "if it is found that the laws cannot be enforced, and the policy of Congress carried out, impeachment will be resorted to." We hear of no trouble in any quarter, either in enforcing the laws or in carrying out the policy of Congress. The elections are going on very quietly in the Southern States: Louisiana and Alabama have already voted for a Convention,—Virginia votes to-day, and the rest will come along in due order. Nobody talks or thinks of resisting the law, or dispersing Congress, and nobody doubts, so far as we know, that, if the sky falls, Speaker COLFAX can catch a great many larks.

We have more than once observed that nothing is more apt to make radical partisans conservative and moderate than success at an election, unless it is a defeat. Now that Ohio has rejected negro suffrage and other radicalisms, the friends of Judge CHASE have discovered that he never was a radical in any sense of the word. He was for universal negro suffrage at the South, it is true, but never at the North. He never did favor impeachment, and he thinks that great harm has been done by the wild threats and frenzied talk of a good many of the Republican leaders—such, we presume, as WADE, CHANDLER and others. We are very glad to find that Judge CHASE is so sound and conservative a statesman. If a little more pains had been taken to have this understood a little earlier, Ohio might have voted the other way.

They have so odd an idea of amusement out in Arizona that if anybody is *blazé* on the subject here in civilized regions, he cannot do better than go there for a change. The Prescott paper records "a row between T. W. RUSK, our worthy hotel keeper, and one WARD," commencing by "a fistic round in RUSK's own barroom," continued by RUSK's "procuring a pistol and advancing upon WARD's position. WARD, not being armed, fell back to WISE & WHEAT's saloon," and secured a pistol, "when the engagement became general, until WARD's pistol refusing to revolve, he effected a further retreat to the saloon of GOODWIN & SAUNDERS, RUSK following up in order of battle"—and so on. For such persistent "worthy hotel keepers" and others, a sort of portable, perpetual-motion pistol ought to be invented, after the style of NAPOLEON's new crank artillery. It is a pity to spoil sport from having a sulky pistol.

One of our contemporaries gives place to a letter, which begins with the statement that "a public man becomes sometimes so public that his private affairs command a publicity which it it would be affectation in the press not to notice;" and under this shadow of an excuse he proceeds to retail a long rigmarole of scandalous gossip concerning the domestic affairs of a well-known public man. Would it not be quite as creditable to journalism, and quite as conducive to decency generally, to keep private matters of this sort out of the field of public discussion? Political differences can hardly be held to excuse such invasions of private life.

ISAAC SANBORN *alias* Williams, the negro Convention candidate in Georgia, is a dreadful fellow. He repudiates his two white confreres on the ticket, because he cannot conscientiously support white men for any office. This is what BEN. WADE would call a "leap in advance." When SUMNER in the Senate and PHILLIPS on the stump demanded that black men absolutely should be put on registration-boards—whether fit for the place or not—we regarded it as a decided "political discrimination on the ground of color," and as such anti-Republican, to say the least. When WRIGHT, the colored politician of South Carolina, introduced a resolution at the Columbia Convention that "the next Vice-President of the United States should be a negro, we again protested at a new qualification being required which would prevent GRANT, or SHERIDAN, or ADAMS, or even ASHLEY, from filling the office. But this SANBORN *alias* Williams out-Herods Herod. He proposes to make a white skin a total disqualification for office, and probably for suffrage. That is, he in not only going to "strike the word 'white' out of the laws," as the orators say, but he is going to put "black" in its place. If this be so, ISAAC should be promptly sacrificed on the political altar.

If the Boston *Advertiser's* account of the Sawyer Court-martial at Portsmouth be correct, the affair is a remarkable piece of official toadyism. Whether the Court found properly, and whether the sentence was what it should be, we need not now argue. But it is very small business in these heated political times to be watching and overhauling officers for hasty expressions used in a political discussion. It is admitted that when Assistant Engineer SAWYER said "Congress would fail of its duty unless it impeached the President," it was in reply to a brother officer's declaration that Congress was an "unconstitutional," "unjust," "tyranical" and "usurping" body. This fact was in evidence, and no measures were taken to reprove the denouncer of Congress. Now, whatever be the technical point made, it shocks the common sense of the country to know that when one officer vilipends the Legislative and another the Executive of the country, in the same discussion, the former shall not even be censured, but the latter severely punished. The more especially is this true, since it is Congress which has called in the aid of the army, and now prescribes rules for its guidance, in the problem of reconstruction. But, in a word, political discussions among officers are not only sources too unnatural, but too prolific, of charges on which to found Court-martials, and we must say that the Secretary of the Navy would have acted as dignified, if not as zealous a part, by refusing to take up such a matter. His own soundness on the question of impeachment was never doubted; besides, if he undertakes to Court-martial all officers who "speak disrespectfully of the President," in these times, he will have his hands full.

SANTA ANNA may thank his propitious star, if it be true, as Vera Cruz advices say, that his trial has resulted only in a sentence of "exile from the Mexican territory for eight years." There is something unaccountably clement in this sentence, considering at once the nature of the offences charged against him, the fear and the hostility of his rivals for power, into whose hands he fell, the violence and bloodthirstiness in the spirit of the times, and the worse punishments inflicted on better men. It is true that, in the course of nature, the old General is not long for this earth, and that therefore "eight years" is perhaps substantially equivalent to a sentence of banishment for life. But still the judgment is a merciful one. SANTA ANNA used to have a business art at laying out money to advantage to get himself out of a tight place; but we cannot say that he did this, or even tried it, in this instance. However, SANTA ANNA will probably accept his fate with great equanimity. Whether he will choose again that "little watch-tower of St. Thomas," as he used to call it, for his place of banishment, remains to be seen. In any case, he finds himself poorer by a year or two of life and many thousands of dollars, and an exile after all.

The people of England and America must inevitably become better and better acquainted with each other. Steam and various other agencies are contributing to that result. International intermarriages are becoming more and more common, and nothing certainly could conduce to a more thorough knowledge of each others' habits and manners. A recent instance, of which we see mention in an exchange, will probably throw a flood of light on American peculiarities, in the eyes of the benighted nations of Europe. A young Englishman "of wealth and culture," while making the tour of the United States lately, fell in love with one of the daughters of the soil—in fact one of the aborigines,—an Omaha squaw, and married her. "The next day," says the history of the case, "she got drunk and turned somersaults in the street." The young Englishman "of wealth and culture" is going home, to write a book about Life and Manners in America. We shall be better understood hereafter!

LOUISIANA.

A Ship-load of Emigrants Ordered Away from New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 21.

A ship-load of emigrants, which arrived here from Europe, was not permitted to land, owing to the prevailing epidemic. The ship was ordered below the city until her passengers can be taken on board a steamer and conveyed to the North, without landing here.

The Election for the Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 21.

Special Orders No. 166 declare the total vote of the State of Louisiana, at the election on Sept. 27 and 28, 1867, on the question of a Convention for the purpose of establishing a Constitution and Civil Government for the State, loyal to the Union, to be 79,174, of which 75,083 were for a convention, 4,006 were against a convention, and 85 blank. A majority of the whole number registered having voted and a majority of the votes cast being for a convention as prescribed by the acts of Congress, the delegates elected at said election, as hereinafter named, are now notified to assemble in convention, at Mechanics' Institute Hall, in the City of New-Orleans, La., on Saturday, Nov. 23, 1867, for the purpose stated according to the acts of Congress of March 2 and 23, 1867. The order then recapitulates the names of the delegates elected, and is signed

By command of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOSEPH A. MOWER.
GEORGE L. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Suicide of a Boston Merchant.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 21.

Mr. J. T. STEVENS, formerly a merchant, and recently in the employ of the Congressional Commission, in session in this city on the subject of the treatment of Union prisoners, committed suicide this morning by hanging.

The Boston Fusileers.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 21.

The Boston Fusileers left this evening for New York, where they expect to remain until Thursday as the guests of the Seventy-first Regiment.

GEORGIA.

Radical Mass Meeting in Savannah—Trouble Among the Negroes.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Oct. 21.

A large Radical mass meeting of about four thousand negroes and a few whites, was held here to-night, and addressed by C. H. HOPKINS and a few other whites, and BRADLEY SIMS and other negroes. No disturbance occurred until after the meeting, when there were several collisions between the country and city negroes, which were promptly suppressed by the Police. Few arrests were made.

MARYLAND.

Return of Archbishop Spaulding from Rome.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 21.

Rev. M. J. SPAULDING, Archbishop of Baltimore and Primate of the United States, returned to this city on Saturday from his late trip to Europe, and on Sunday was welcomed by an immense gathering of the clergy, laity and others at the Cathedral. The Archbishop delivered an interesting sermon on the inception, conception, object and execution of the eighteenth centenary celebration at Rome on the 29th of June last.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 21.

GEN. GRANT AND DR. LIEBER.

The latest sensation in print is the report originating in a Philadelphia paper, that Gen. GRANT has written a very Radical letter to Dr. LIEBER, in response to one from the latter on his retirement from the Archive Bureau. The absolute fact is that Gen. GRANT has written no such letter to Dr. LIEBER. Nor has he authorized any one to write for him. Dr. LIEBER, on his retirement, wrote to Gen. GRANT in very friendly and complimentary terms, and the latter simply directed one of his Aides to acknowledge its receipt.

THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

The Retrenchment Committee are proceeding slowly in their investigations in the Treasury Department. S. M. CLARK, Chief of the Printing Division at the Treasury Department has, in compliance with the request of the Committee, furnished them with a full statement of the amount of work done by the Printing Division, the amount of money printed, and the cost thereof; an inventory of all the machinery used in the Division, together with all information relating to the expense of printing the national currency.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY COUNTERFEITS.

The question of the liability of the Government for the counterfeit Seven-thirties it has received is receiving close attention in the Treasury Department. Assistant Treasurer VAN DYCK, at New-York, writes that in all cases the distinct understanding between the party sending in the notes and himself has been that he only received the bonds for transmission and conversion, and to that effect he requires all parties to indorse the notes as a means of their identification, so that if found to be spurious or *caveated*, they may be returned to the owner without difficulty. On the other hand, the bankers claim that the payment which Mr. VAN DYCK makes when he receives the notes is a complete transaction, and that the Government becomes responsible for the notes after that time just as fully as they, the bankers, would become responsible for a counterfeit received over their own counters.

MILITARY HISTORY OF GEN. GRANT.

Gen. BADEAU, Military Secretary to Gen. GRANT, has completed the first volume of his work, the "Military History of U. S. GRANT," and it is now in the press of the APPLETONS, and will soon be published. It extends from the beginning of the rebellion down to and including the Chattanooga campaign, at the close of November, 1863.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO.

It will be remembered that during the first session of the present Congress, Senator CONNESS arraigned the military administration of affairs in New-Mexico, and denounced it in unmeasured terms. Brig.-Gen. JAMES H. CARLTON, the commander of that department during the greater part of the war, is now here, and will probably ask the President for a Court of Inquiry to investigate his conduct of affairs in that territory.

REVENUE COLLECTOR.

It is reported here this evening that J. E. RISLEY, brother-in-law of Ex-Congressman VOORHEES, of Indiana, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue in MESSMORE's place. No such appointment has yet been made, though it is possible. It is not by any means certain either that the person appointed will be sent to New-York. That assignment is simply in the discretion and convenience of the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.

The election which takes place in Virginia to-morrow for delegates to a Constitutional Convention provided for by the Reconstruction Acts, will be held under the original apportionment made by Gen. SCHOFIELD immediately after the receipt of the first returns from the Boards of Registration. When the books were reopened after the first returns were made, a number of additional voters were registered, but not enough to warrant the reapportionment of the State.

PERSONAL.

First Lieut. P. M. SKINNER, Eighteenth Infantry, has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted.

Col. JOHN ELY, late of the Twenty-first Veteran Reserves, has been breveted Major-General of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious conduct.

Secretary SEWARD will return to the city from Auburn to-morrow.

Commissioner ROLLINS returned this morning from New-York.

Gov. BOUTWELL has gone to Massachusetts on a brief visit.

Gen. J. A. CAMPBELL, formerly Adjutant-General on Gen. SCHOFIELD's Staff, and lately Chief of the Civil Bureau First Military District, has been appointed to a Lieutenancy in the Fifth Artillery, and ordered to report to Gen. SCHOFIELD for duty.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 21.

A MEXICAN LAND GRANT CONFIRMED.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on review, has approved the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in relation to a Mexican grant in California, called "Sobrante de San Jacinto," confirmed to MARIA DEL ROSARIO DE AGUIRRE, wife of JOSE ANTONIO AGUIRRE. The grant contains 48,847 acres, situated in San Bernardino County, about eighteen miles from San Antonio. The survey was resisted by adverse claimants, but being now sustained, the Sobrante claimants are applying for the early issue of the patents.

BOILER EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The Navy Department has been officially informed that by an explosion of a boiler of a steam launch on Saturday, at Annapolis, Chief-Engineer HOTT and two other persons were killed. No other particulars are given.

THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

The Treasury Department to-day received a letter from Brooklyn, containing a check on the Long Island Bank for $767. The writer requests the money to be credited to the "Conscience Fund," saying it was recently left by will, the testator specifying it for that purpose.

THE BALTIMORE SYNOD.

The Baltimore Synod—Old School Presbyterian—at their meeting to-day in Georgetown, passed a resolution directing the attention of the Union Committee to the resolutions of the various Presbyteries in the hope that they may be so considered and acted on as to lead to a union of the Old and New Schools, not merely in form but in feeling, and such as shall make the reunited Church indeed one body, not only in doctrines and order, but in spirit, and truth and love.

GEN. SKINNER.

The sickness of Gen. SKINNER, First Assistant Postmaster-General, continues. He is not yet considered out of danger, although his condition this morning was much improved over that of Saturday.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day all the recent graduates of the law school—fifty-six in number—were admitted to the Bar without the usual examination, among them WILLET D. TODD, of Pennsylvania, clerk to and constant attendant upon Speaker COLFAX during the session of the House of Representatives.

ISSUE OF PATENTS.

For the week ending on Tuesday, the 29th inst., 241 patents will be issued from the Patent Office. During the past week 515 applications and 72 caveats were filed.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has declared that ox-gall fluid, for laundry and other washing purposes is liable to a tax of 5 per cent. ad valorem.

as a manufacture not otherwise provided for, but is not liable to stamp duty.

NATIONAL BANKS.

In the letter of the acting Comptroller of the Currency of the 18th, relative to the use of 3 per cent. certificates as a reserve by the National Banks, the clause relative to country banks should have read as follows: "The country banks are required to have a reserve of 15 per cent. of circulation and deposits, two-sevenths of which must be in lawful money, and three-fifths of which may consist of 3 per cent. certificates, or of cash deposits with the redemption agent selected by the bank."

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

The following is an abstract of General Orders just issued from the War Department:

Brevet Major August Thieman, First Lieutenant Twelfth United States Infantry, has wholly retired from the service on account of sickness, with one year's pay and allowances.

The resignation of Capt. Lawrence Kips, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Third United States Artillery, has been accepted.

Paymaster Simeon Francis, United States Army, has retired from active service and placed on the retired list.

Detached—Acting Master Joseph Marthon, from command of the *Fucca*, and waiting orders. Acting Ensign George H. Rice, from the *Fucca*, and granted leave of absence.

Discharged—Acting Ensign J. H. Bunting, of the *Yucca*.

Acting Ensign Frank S. Eastman has been granted leave of absence.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music—Italian Opera.

A very admirable performance of "Don Giovanni" was given by Mr. Maretzek's artists last evening, with that cast which gave life and interest to the work upon the opening night of the season. Mme. Parepa-Rosa, who is always in sympathy with her character and her audience, if there be depths to be stirred and spiritual emotion to be expressed, makes, it may be needless to repeat, one of the best of *Donna Anna's*. In the usually omitted aria of the second act, which Mme. Rosa restores, she was heard with universally-admitted satisfaction. Miss Hauck gave charming force to the "La ci darem" air, and her rustic wheedlings in "Batti, batti" are well devised. Bonconi's *Leporello* is a Leporello of defiant wickedness, and exerted that fascination which defiant wickedness somehow or other generally does. Signor Bellini's *Don* has been too often praised to deserve another word; the choruses were spirited; in fact, the entire representation was a worthy one, and as such deserved a larger audience and livelier interest than it appeared to excite. To-night "Il Trovatore" will be sung, and to-morrow evening "Faust." On Thursday night "The Huguenots" go to Brooklyn.

Wallack's Theatre.

Douglas Jerrold and Tom Taylor are to enliven the hours at Wallack's during the passing week. On two evenings the "Rent Day" is announced, and for the other nights Tom Taylor's "Still Waters Run Deep." The latter play had its first representation, for the season, before an excellent audience last night. The cast completely represented the best dramatic talent of the company, and a very perfect performance was the result. The old drama was set in frames of charming scenery also, the view of *Mrs. Mildmay's* boudoir in the first act, being one of the most chaste interiors that Mr. Wallack has yet constructed. *Mildmay*, the still water which runs deep, and who is taken for a fool by his wife and her friends, was represented by Mr. J. W. Wallack with a quiet and simplicity almost sublime. The part of the swindling, rakish *Capt. Hawksley* afforded Mr. E. L. Davenport a good introduction for the season, and may be ranked as one of that excellent artist's most complete successes. Mr. Mark Smith is most entertaining as *Old Potter*; and Miss Fanny Morant's personation of *Mrs. Sternhold* is thoroughly dramatic if it is not entirely natural. In Miss Morant's performance, *Mrs. Sternhold* is a melo-dramatic idea acted with melo-dramatic intensity. Mrs. Jennings gave a neat picture of the entirely passive *Mrs. Mildmay*.

Mr. Wallack, as it will be observed, is gradually strengthening his forces, and next week we understand Miss Rose Ettinge will appear at this theatre, having been engaged for the chief position in the company. Miss Ettinge's most recent metropolitan engagements have been exceedingly brilliant, and it is a matter for congratulation among theatre-goers that she should be for the future at an establishment where her abilities will be so strikingly displayed through the support that the brilliant Wallack company will be able to afford her.

French Theatre.

Mlle. Tostee has resumed her *rôle* in the "Grand Duchess." Offenbach's amusing opera had its thirteenth representation last evening, with the now common results of crowd and enthusiasm. This evening the French comedy company makes its *début* in Feuillet's "Roman de Pauvre Jeune Homme."

Niblo's Garden.

Some cheerful additions were made to the "Black Crook" last evening. This spectacle, which, like the Summer rose, is refreshed by every dew that touches it, while the dew itself, though glistens but a moment and disappears, is never missed, receives new scenes and new people, and absorbs them or casts them off for others without a fluctuation attractiveness or popularity. Mlle. Billon, who danced for the first time in the ballet of the ball-room last night is inexpressibly airy. Her bounds are marvelous, and have a grace which is beyond the mere gymnastic merit which secured her the applause of the rowd. She is the most formidable rival Mlle. Bonfanti has yet had, and is really one of the easiest dancers now in this City, which is so well supplied with terpsichorean marvels. M. Von Hamme, who dances with Mlle. Billou, resembles a gentleman whom the Ravel's introduced here, and name, face and style agreeing, we take him to be the same. His peculiarity is revolution. Mexico alone can equal M. Von Hamme in the number and variety of his revolutions. The most entertaining novelty introduced in the spectacle last evening, however, was the baby ballet—a march of intricate military evolutions performed by over a hundred youngsters, varying in height from 25 to 45 inches. These military marches are growing to be great bores, and only the precocity of the performers makes the present one interesting—but interesting it certainly is. The infant Ravel who leads the little army and dances the "Pas de Militaire," is a wonder for her inches, and the completeness of this entire performance must add greatly to the attractiveness of the "Black Crook." After this "ballet," nothing ought to surprise us, and if next year Messrs. Palmer & Wheatley should chance to announce that 150 babies of 6 months old, after undergoing some peculiar process of forcing, are to appear in an original piece composed expressly for them by a brother or sister baby, and that a baby is to take Mr. Mollenhauer's baton, and the whole entertainment is to be produced under the special direction of an infant stage-manager, there will be nothing left to do but to believe the advertisement and rush to see the prodigies. Although a first night, there were few "hitches" last evening, and the children were perfect.

New-York Theatre.

Miss Fanny B. Price made her *debût* last night at this house, in an adaptation of Dr. Mosenthal's play of "Deborah." Good report preceded her from her Western and Southern performances, but she realised very little of it. Miss Price has youth in her face and maturity in her voice, and without appearing to be a great actress, is in some ways a good one. Her strides are too stagey, but there is a good counterfeit of grace in many of her gestures. Miss Price showed throughout occupation with her part, but less voice and more feeling in the curse scene would have greatly improved the performance. The adaptation which Miss Price uses, however, is anything but effective. The speeches are for the most part as lengthy as in the original German, and the scenes drag heavily for want of condensation. A little more study would not injure the performer who represents the Christian lover.

New-York Circus.

Two new performers were introduced at Mr. Lent's Amphitheatre last night. Both hail from Paris, although one of them bears the somewhat domestic name of John Henry. Mlle. Henriette, who made her *debût* in a "grand scene d'equitation," deserves particular notice for her graceful and courageous riding. She is young, pretty, and dances up n her horse like a feather. The peculiarity about John Henry is that he performs those feats of jugglery on horseback which other ball and bowl experts usually have done upon a standing stage. His evolutions with the golden globes would have delighted Hazlitt, who once expressed the opinion that a man who could keep four balls revolving around his head was more to be envied than the greatest artist in the world. John Henry sustained a severe fall in the course of his performance, tumbling backward from the horse and striking his shoulder heavily. He resumed his jagglery, but the evident pain he was in compelled him to curtail the act. His reception, as well as that given Mlle. Henriette, can be characterized by no other term than that of "tremendous." The audience crowded every inch of space in the iron theatre.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Shipments of Treasure—The Indian Troubles in Oregon and Idaho—Quarrel Between Families—Six Persons Killed.

San Francisco, Saturday, Oct. 19.

The steamship *Golden City*, for Panama, sailed to-day with $529,645 in treasure, $307,415 of which is for New-York.

Senators Conness and Stewart, Representative-elect Johnson, and Gens. McCook and W. H. French were passengers.

The steamship *Continental*, from Magellan, Oct. 10, with $100,000 in treasure, has arrived. She left the United States steamer *Saranac* at Port La Paz.

The steamship *Sierra Nevada* has arrived from Portland with $102,000 in treasure, and with advices from the North up to Oct. 15.

The Indians of Oregon and Idaho continue their depredations. The murderers of the Ahern and Allen party captured proved to belong to a band of Kootanacs. They were surrendered by the Chief. One was shot, another hung, and the remainder placed under arrest.

The strikers of the Idaho mineral companies have commenced work again, some of the companies paying the advance demanded.

A dispatch states that on the day of the election at Little Lake, Mendocino County, Cal., a shooting affray occurred between two families named Coates and Frost. Five of the Coates family were killed and three dangerously wounded. One of the Frost family was killed and another mortally wounded. A feud had long existed between the parties.

Sailed, ships *C. A. Farwell* and *Explorer* for Liverpool, and *Fearless* for Hong Kong.

Flour is quiet and quotations unchanged. Wheat unsettled, with large sales at $2 80 ₩ bushel.

Mining stocks: Crown Point, $820; Hale and Norcross, $715; Yellow Jacket, $440; Gould and Curry, $300; Kentuck, $230; Chollar Potosi, $205; Imperial, $128; Savage, $120; Gold Hill Mill Mining, $100; Overman, $60, and Ophir, $37.

Legal-tenders unchanged.

San Francisco, Friday, Oct. 18.

Cleared, ships *Black Hawk*, for Liverpool, with 3,000 sacks wheat; *Fearless*, for Hong-Kong, with $44,000 in treasure and over 8,000 barrels flour.

Flour dull; Superfine, $7 50; Extra, $8 25. Wheat dull at $2 35@$2 65. Legal-Tenders 70¼.

WEST INDIES.

Havana Markets by the Cuban Cable.

Havana, Monday, Oct. 21.

Sugar dull; holders firm; good No. 12 8¼@9 reals. Exchange—London, 16½ per cent. premium; on Paris, 2½ per cent. premium; on Hamburg, 43 per cent.; on United States, gold, long sight, 4½ per cent. premium; short sight, 6@6½ per cent.

Arrived—steamship *Cuba*, from Baltimore; *Stars and Stripes*, from Philadelphia.

The weather is very hot.

NEW YORK.

The Case of Frank King, Indicted for Murder in Schenectady County.

Schenectady, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 21.

Frank King was brought before Judge Porter to-day upon a writ of *habeas corpus* issued to the Sheriff of Madison County, in whose custody he was under indictment for the murder of Harvey H. L. Putnam, in Schenectady County, in October, 1865. King has been indicted for the same offence in Madison and also in Schenectady. Both indictments charge the offence in Schenectady County, but the Madison County indictment charges in addition that it was committed on board of a canal-boat navigating the Erie Canal. Judge Potter awarded the prisoner to the custody of the Sheriff of Schenectady County upon the ground that it was more prudent on the part of the people to try the criminal in Schenectady County than in Madison; that it avoided all questions as to whether the offence was committed on board the boat. It is alleged that this is the first time this question has arisen.

Assembly Nomination.

Hudson, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 21.

The Democrats of Columbia County have nominated Harper W. Rogers, of this city, for Member of the Assembly for the First District, and Abram Vosburgh, of Ghent, for Member of the Assembly for the Second District.

MAINE.

Wreck of the Schooner Winona—Fourteen Lives Lost.

Lewiston, Me., Monday, Oct. 21.

The schooner *Winona*, with fourteen hands, including the Captain, was lost Oct. 12, having capsized while racing. She was a new vessel of 100 tons burden.

MISSOURI.

Extensive Robbery of Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Monday, Oct. 21.

One of the most extensive robberies ever committed here occurred last night. The wholesale jewelry-store of Messrs. Meyer & Lopez, at No. 14 North Main-street, was entered, the safes opened and from $10,000 to $15,000 worth of jewelry, consisting of gold and silver watches, diamond rings and a large lot of gold and silver chains, abstracted. No clue to the robbers has been obtained.

VIRGINIA.

Almost a Riot in Richmond.

Richmond, Monday, Oct. 21.

This afternoon Mr. Hunnicutt, in a speech on Capitol-square, denounced the Northern men here, whereupon one of them said he was a "damned liar." At this the negroes attempted to mob the man, but instead caught an inoffensive German and were about to kill him. The Police succeeded in rescuing the man, but they were followed to the Station-house by the negroes, who behaved in a very disorderly manner, throwing stones, &c. All is quiet now, but there is much excitement in regard to the election.

YELLOW FEVER.

Deaths at New-Orleans and Other Southern Cities.

New-Orleans, Monday, Oct. 21.

The mortality report gives the number of yellow fever interments for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday morning at 35, and for the same time ending at 6 o'clock this morning, at 31. The weather has again became oppressively warm, and the epidemic is consequently not decreasing.

Interments in Mobile.

Mobile, Monday, Oct. 21.

There were six yellow fever interments in this city during the past two days.

Prospect Park.

The Prospect Park (Brooklyn) Commissioners have issued an official announcement that the completed part of the east drive and of the east wood lanes of Prospect Park will be hereafter open to public use, and will be connected by temporary roads at one end with the Plaza at the junction of Flatbush with Vanderbilt-avenue, and at the other with the old Coney Island road, at the corner of Ninth-street. As the work is still in progress on the ground adjoining the Drive, and as the walks are at present necessarily obstructed, visitors on foot as well as carriages will be allowed upon the drive. Carriages must, therefore, be driven slowly and carefully, and all visitors must avoid unnecessary interference with the workmen and promptly comply with any requests they may receive from the foremen or keepers. A general view of the north part of the Park may be had at a point fifty feet west of the first fork of the road entering the Park from the Plaza, and of the south part of the Park, including the Lake District from the ball-tower, on Lookout Hill, near the Coney Island road. In those parts of the ground where the work is not advanced nearly to completion, a series of red double pendants indicates the course of the drives, single red pendants the main walks, and blue flags ponds and streams of water.

BILLIARDS.

Dion's Contest with the "Unknown."

The absorbing topic among professional billiard players is the sixteenth match for the golden cue, typical of the championship of the American or four-ball game of billiards, and a secondary stake of $1,000. One of the contestants is Joseph Dion, whom, as if in explanation of at least three of his five notable victories with the cue, the profession have, with rare unanimity, dubbed the Man of Fortune. The other is one who, whether from recently acquired modesty, or a pardonable desire to evade the onslaughts of inveterate questioners, fulsome flatterers, and over-anxious "small betters," withheld his name from the challenge issued early last June, and has since been singularly successful in preserving his *incognito*. It is believed, however, by those whose experience in affairs of this nature, backed by a nice discrimination as to the relative abilities of our first-class players, imparts great weight to their opinions, that in the forthcoming encounter, Montreal, as represented by the unbeaten Dion, will find itself again arrayed against New-York. If this belief is the true one, it may be assumed, inasmuch as it is generally admitted, that there are but two players belonging to the metropolis who are qualified to oppose Dion at the regular four-ball game, that the champion's challenger is either Melvin Foster or John McDevitt. Both are now at the West. McDevitt, for the past three or four months, has been in Pekin, Ill., and Foster is now in Cincinnati, whence, in about three weeks, he will proceed to Memphis.

There is plenty of time, however, for either to complete his other engagements and prepare for the important contest with the hitherto invincible Dion, which is to take place on the 11th of December, at Mechanics' Hall, Montreal. As usual, the game will consist of 1,500 points, caroms, played with 2⅜ balls, on a Phelan & Collender four-pocket table of the full size. Dion has declined to bar the "jawing" of balls, and has also declined to adopt the other recommendation of the leading players convened in Montreal on the 11th of June last, to the effect that after Sept. 25 all matches should be played on a second-sized table. The "Unknown" desires a second-sized table, and also wishes to bar all "jawing;" but he must needs give way, as likewise must all the other players, to Dion, who, holding the coveted champion cue, is master of the situation.

Items of Interest to Players.

Michael Phelan and William Wicks gave an exhibition at the Washington H ll Billiard Room, Harlem, on Saturday night last....A tournament of professional players was inaugurated in Cincinnati last night. It is expected to continue for two weeks. Among the players likely to compete are John W. Coon, Peter Snyder, Joseph Vermenculen, lately champion of Illinois; Henry Choate, the first champion of Ohio; Melvin Foster and John Deery. The latter is but recently recovered from the yellow fever, contracted in New-Orleans. Three prizes are offered—a Brunswick billiard table, a gold watch and chain and a diamond pin. The games will be 500 points up, caroms.....William Goldthwait opened a new room in Fulton-street, west of Broadway, last evening....Pierre Carme, celebrated for his *coups fantastique* and other eccentricities, has just added four tables to his room, corner Broadway and Houston-street. He has now nine. ....A new room is to be opened to-night on Broadway, opposite the New-York theatre. Messrs. Phelan, Wicks and other amateurs, are to play a series of games....Last week two noted billiard-rooms changed hands. Kavanagh and Boyle, of No. 83 Nassau-street, sold out to Messrs. Thatcher & Geary; and the room at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, formerly occupied by Pierre Carme, passed to the possession of Mr. Simon Burns, a gentleman well known in billiard and base-ball circles....The brothers Joseph and Cyrille Dion, the former champion of America and the latter nominally champion of Canada, are giving exhibitions weekly at their rooms on Great Saint James-street, Montreal. The Canadian champion receives the odds of 400 in 1,000 points, and 600 in 1,500....Messrs. Phelan and Colendar are experimenting at their warerooms in this City with an invention which promises to be of great service to billiard-room keepers and others owning tables. It is a new kind of cloth, is proof against dust and water, and it is claimed for it, that with proper treatment it will stand twenty years' wear and tear. Estimating the original cost and the expense of repairing, and also making allowance for the time it lasts, the Simonis cloth used at present as a covering for tables, necessitates an outlay for every well-kept table of about $25 per year. The cloth proposed as a substitute will cost not more than $4 per year....Last week, M. T. Hewins and Ralph Benjamin, who are to contend in Hartford on the 21st proximo for the championship of Connecticut, met in New-Haven, and tried conclusions at the three-ball game. Thirty games of 21 points each were played, Hewins winning seventeen. The contest lasted eleven and one-half hours....The Illinois Billiard Association have ordered that hereafter the second-sized (five and a half feet by eleven) table shall be used in matches, instead of the now nearly obsolete full-sized (six feet by twelve table. They have also deferred to the wish of the American Billiard Association and interdicted the childish practice of "jawing" the balls. This kind of play, or rather no play, has also been repudiated in other States....The match for $1,000, $250 forfeit, between Edward Daniels, ex-champion of Massachusetts, and Mortimer Humphreys, of this City, resulted last week in the withdrawal of the last-named player. The match was to have been played in Boston....Philip Tieman, of Cincinnati, is again confined to his room by rheumatism....John McDevitt will not return to this City until about the 1st of January next. It is his intention to witness the championship match at Montreal, in December. His room, in Sixth-avenue, will meantime be conducted by his business partner, Mr. John Wiseman.

Stabbing Affray in Mercer-street—Descent on a Noted House and Arrest of Well-Known Characters.

Last evening the house No. 119 Mercer-street, famous as the house of Dan. Noble and his *confrères* of the au horities as the abiding place of scarcely less notorious criminals, was for the first time cleared of all its inmates and thoroughly searched by the Police, and the event transpired under somewhat peculiar circumstances.

At 8 o'clock a hackman appeared at the Eighth Precinct Station-house and reported to Sergeant Schofield that a man had been stabbed at No. 119 Mercer-street, and the Sergeant immediately acted on the information by sending a squad of men under Roundsman Williams to the house. On arriving there they found the place entirely dark, and getting no response to the repeated rings of the bell, concluded that the house was empty, and returning to the Station-house, so reported. Officer Westerman who was on post, was, however, directed to keep a sharp look out, and he presently saw three men leave the house, two apparently trying to keep the third from view. Upon this Roundsman Williams was sent back to the house and demanding admittance in the name of the law was allowed to enter by the proprietress, Kate Gorman, *alias* Kate Leary, and found in the house besides her a man named Thomas McCormick, badly wounded in the groin, and the following persons Robert S. White *alias* "Whity Rob." George: Stewart, Wm. Harris, Jas. H. Gilchrist, John Keefe, James Kehoe, John Clark, Morris Feeley, Robert Flinn, Henry Clark, John O'Rourke, John King and John Thompson. Most of them are well known to the Police as men who make their money by ways forbidden by the law. In addition to these men two women, Ann Jackson and Lizzie Smith, both said by the Police to be expert and experienced shoplifters, were in the house. All of these pretended profound ignorance of the stabbing affray, further than that, as they alleged, a strange Englishman had come to the house, got into an altercation with McCormick and stabbed him. Kate Gorman's wrists were badly cut, and John Thompson, without any cuts, had considerable blood upon his shirt. Under these circumstances Roundsman Williams arrested the whole party, including the two servant girls, and carried them off to the Eighth Precinct Station-house where they were locked up for the night.

The house being thus entirely emptied of all its inmates except the wounded man, and the mystery of the affray being yet unsolved, Capt. Mills repaired in person, with several of his officers, and instituted a thorough search of the premises. The house is four stories in height, all furnished in splendid style, and occupied by the gang of which the famous "Red Leary," Noble and others are leaders. The bedrooms are especially elegant, and to one rambling through them it was apparent that the way of the transgressors are sometimes not hard. The search of Capt. Mills was, however, without results. Nothing was found in the house that shed any light upon the stabbing or any other of its dark secrets. McCormick, though but slightly wounded, refused to utter a word; the "strange Englishman" was either a myth or had been spirited away, leaving no trace by which he could be tracked, and Capt. Mills went back to his Station-house without obtaining any evidence of any crime whatever to be adduced against his prisoners when they shall be arraigned before Justice Ledwith this morning. The wounded man was afforded medical attendance by Dr. O. W. Armstrong, of Police Headquarters, and he and the house were left in charge of Detective Quinn.

Supposed Murder in the Sixth Ward—A Woman Found Dead on the Floor of her House.

For some time past a couple named John and Elizabeth Hogan have been living in the rear portion of No. 82 Mulberry-street, and on yesterday evening, about 7 o'clock, the woman, who is about 29 years of age, was found lying dead on the floor, and the fact being reported to Capt. Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, he at once repaired to the house and took possession. The room presented a squalid and disordered appearance, and its only inmates were the husband and his daughter named Elizabeth, ten years of age. Proceeding to question these, Capt. Jourdan learned from the girl that when her father came home at noon he had struck her mother over the eye, and on his return in the evening had kicked her about the head and body because she did not have his supper ready. The body had several wounds over the left eye and about the chest and side. The father, John Hogan, stated that on his return home he had found his wife lying on the floor near the door, and supposed her to be intoxicated. It was only on raising her up that he found she was dead. Officer Davis, of the ninth Precinct, however, who first entered the house and had placed Hogan under arrest, stated that when he went in he found Hogan in the act of washing the blood from his face. Capt. Jourdan further found that she had been a dissipated woman, and that she and her husband had often quarreled, and he therefore ordered that Hogan should be locked up to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, which will be held to-day.

Extensive Confidence Operations.

For some time past a large number of merchants in the lower part of the City have been victimized in various amounts by forged orders being presented for goods which were directed to be sent to certain well-known warehouses, and which would be intercepetd by various devices while *en route*, and all trace of them thenceforward lost. On the 3d inst. forged orders, purporting to be from J. Oswell & Co., No. 181 West-street, were presented to C. A. Hubbard, No. 2 Broadway, and to Divier & Co., No. 9 Whitehall-street, in the first case for a cask of gin valued at $460, and in the latter for three casks of brandy worth $706. In both instances the casks were directed to be sent to Chamberlain's warehouse, No. 92 West-street, which was done. The orders proving to be forgeries, the matter was placed before Capt. Brackett, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, who detailed Officer C. E. Freeman to work up the case. Proceeding with the investigation the officer found that the casks had been entered in the name of A. M. Weeks, No. 24 Beckman-street, that they had been subsequently taken out by a man purporting to be the owner, and ordered to be taken up town, but that on the way the truck had been intercepted, the casks transferred to another truck, which carried them to the Hartford boat, by which they were shipped to that city. Shortly afterward they were reshipped to this City, and sold to parties in Brooklyn and in Thirty-second-street, and so thoroughly did Officer Freeman manage the affair that he succeeded in recovering all of the casks and on yesterday arrested near the New Haven Depot a man who gives the name of E. Williams, who is alleged to be the adroit operator. The prisoner was locked up at the Second Precinct Station House, and will be taken before Justice Hogan this morning.

Corporation Sale of Real Estate—The Gansevoort Property to be Sold To-Day.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, several large parcels of real estate, belonging to the Corporation, were offered at auction yesterday. The property comprised lots in Astoria, the land on which the old Croton Aqueduct now stands, and several buildings in Crosby, Horatio, East Fiftieth, Goerck and other streets.

The sale took place at No. 111 Broadway, Mr. John H. Draper officiating as auctioneer. The attendance was very large, most of the Corporation contractors and prominent dealers in real estate being present. Several of the lots offered had been knocked down at the sale of Corporation property which took place some months ago, but had been refused by the purchasers. At the present sale they were all disposed of at prices much lower than those bid at the previous sale.

LOTS IN ASTORIA, L. I.

The first parcel offered comprised 12 lots in the village of Astoria, L. I., fronting on First-street. The first five having also a water frontage.

The following prices were obtained:

Lot 1, on First-street, 38x25, $2,000.
Lot 2, on First-street, 38x25, $1,550.
Lot 3, on First-street, 47x25, $1,050.
Lot 4, on First-street, 58x25, $1,650.
Lot 5, on First-street, 262x35, $4,200.
Lot 6, on First-street, 33x100, $1,500.
Lot 7, on First-street, 25x100, $1,250.
Lots 8, 9 and 10, on First-street, each 25x100, and including a stone house, 24x36, $7,200.
Lots 11 and 12, 25x133, and 32x128, including an old frame house, $6,600.
All the above were bought by Mr. J. P. Brown.

THE OLD CROTON AQUEDUCT PROPERTY.

The next parcel comprised the land on which the old Croton Aqueduct now stands. The lots are of irregular shapes. The following prices were realized:

Lot 1, on Eighth-avenue, 25x200, $23,000.
Lot 2, on Eighty-fifth-street, 25x221, $12,000.
Lot 3, on Eighty-sixth-street, 25x197, $9,300.
Lot 4, on Eighty-sixth-street, 25x190 $8,100.
Lot 5, on Eighty-sixth-street, 25x149, $6,400.
Lot 6, on Eighty-sixth-street, 25x144, $6,600.
Lot 7, on Eighty-seventh-street, 25x137, $4,200.
Lot 8, on Eighty-seventh-street, 25x133, $4,000.
Lots 9 and 10, on Ninth-avenue, 16x86x82, $9,100.
Lo: 11, on Ninth-avenue, 50x24x43, $3,600.
Lots 12 and 13, each 25x111, $2,700 and $2,500.
Lots 14 and 15, on Eighty-ninth-street, $6,100.
Four other lots adjoining sold for from $2,050 to $3,200 each.

THE FORT GANSEVOORT PROPERTY.

Lot No. 1 was put up, but Mr. Draper announced that the lot was valued at $12,000, and if it did not bring that sum it would be withdrawn. Subsequently he announced that all of the Fort Gansevoort property would be withdrawn and offered at a separate sale to-day at 12 o'clock.

MARKET-SQUARE.

These lots are each 25x100. Lot No. 1 was sold to Mr. McCadden for $3,300.
Lot No. 2 was sold to Mr. McCadden for $2,650.
Lot No. 3 was sold for $2,700.
Lot No. 4 was sold for $3,050.
Lot No. 5 was sold to Wm. Burrel for $12,900.
Lot No. 6 was sold to Wm. Burrel for $8,500.
Lot No. 7 was sold to Wm. Burrel for $8,800.
Lot No. 8 was sold to Mr. McCabe for $9,100.
Lot No. 9 was sold for $9,100.
Lot No. 10 was sold to Mr. McCabe for $9,100.
Lot No. 11 was sold for $9,000.
Lot No. 12 was sold for $12,900 to James Bowen.
Lot No. 13 was sold to Robert Mookey for $2,350.
Lot No. 14 was sold for $2,700.
Lot No. 15 was sold for $3,050.
Lot No. 16 was sold for $4,000 to F. W. Buckley.

MISCELLANEOUS.

House and lot on Rivington-st, near Goerck, was sold for $9,800.
House and lot No. 399 Cherry-street was sold to Geo. Edwards for $7,000.
House and lot No. 342 South-street, near Pike-slip, was sold to Robert Francis for $20,100.
Plot of ground, under water, foot of Corlears-street, thirteen lots, was sold to Terence Farley for $41,000.
Lot on Rivington-street, 79x81, sold for $10,100.
No. 48 Horatio-street, 55x23, with brick building, 20x39, sold for $7,400.
No. 110 East Thirteenth-street, 103x20, with building 50x20, sold for $14,200.
No. 115 East Twenty-sixth-street, 25x98, with building 61x25, sold for $12,300.
No. 202 Thirty-first-street, 97x25, with building 68x26, sold for $13,000.
Nos. 106 and 108 East Fiftieth-street, 100x22, with building 22x48, sold for $9,400.
Lot on East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 100x25, sold for $4,350.
Lot on East One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, 105x25, with engine house 50x25, sold for $7,350.
Several lots were withdrawn. The prices obtained are considered tolerably good, but are not extravagant.

Overcharging Emigrants—Alleged Swindle By Railroad Agents.

The following affidavit has been handed us in proof and in illustration of the manner in which emigrants are overcharged in the purchase of railroad tickets:

New-York, Oct. 18.

City of New-York, County and State of New-York, ss.: Catherine Gilleece, of County Fermanagh, Ireland, being duly sworn, deposes and says that she arrived as a steerage passenger per steamship *Pennsylvania*, from Liverpool, at the port of New-York, on the 17th day of October, 1867; depement further says that she was directed by a fellow-passenger at Castle Garden, New-York, on inquiring where she could procure her ticket for Troy, N. Y., and he directed her to the office of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, at No. 8 Battery-place, under the supervision of Messrs. McDonald & Bischoff, appointed agents for said road; that she, deponent, procured of said agents a ticket for one passage from New-York, *via* the New-York and Troy line of steamers, to Troy, N. Y., paying for the same the sum of one dollar; that this deponent has since learned that the fare over this route to Troy is fifty cents; that the ticket this deponent procured of the said agents was stamped as follows: On the blank side of the ticket,

McDonald & Bischoff, Ag'ts, New-York, Oct. 18, 1867. Penn. R. R.

And on the printed side:

One Passage, New-York to Troy.

Commodore Vanderbilt's Reply to Mr. Bonner's Card.

Sir: Your paper of this morning contains a letter purporting to have been addressed to me by Mr. Bonner, of the *Ledger* newspaper, relative to an alleged contest between him and myself for the ownership of the fastest trotting horse in the world.

It occasioned me some surprise that Mr. Bonner should have ventured to make the statement that such a contest had ever existed between him and myself, and still more that a gentleman should have first addressed me such a letter through the public Press—for your publication was the first that I heard of it. It looks to me as if Mr. Bonner had sought notoriety, either for himself or for his horse, in a manner not in entire conformity with the rules of propriety.

Mr. Bonner says that he expected me to disavow a challenge made to him by my trainer, (Sam Mc Laughlin,) because of my knowledge of the fact he never enters any of his horses in a public race.

If my trainer had consulted me previous to giving the challenge, I must confess that I should have seen no reason why Mr. Bonner should have declined the test, unless he was distrustful of his horse. The proposal was, that Mr. Bonner's horse *Dexter* should trot my horse *Mountain Boy*, not for any purse or stake, but that the money received at the gate should be bestowed on any public charity which Mr. Bonner might designate. I should not have been unwilling that *Mountain Boy* should be put to the test, nor should I have regretted that some worthy charity would have been thereby thus greatly enriched.

The whole story, Mr. Editor, is this: *Dexter* is a horse some ten years old: has been several years in training, and some four years on the turf.

He has achieved great celebrity. I believe him fully worthy of his fame, but to assume that he can never be beaten, may perhaps be a mistake. Some two years before Mr. Bonner became his owner he was offered to me as a mate for my horse *Post Boy* for the sum of $7,500. My answer was that I would not have him at any price, as he was not considered a kind roadster.

As for *Mountain Boy*, I purchased him at a much higher price in the month of May, 1866. He was then six years old. I thought him the best horse of his age I ever saw. Id the spring of 1867 I put him in training. His performance speaks for itself. I think him the superior of *Dexter*.

I have not been aware, Mr. Editor, that any strife has existed between Mr. Bonner and myself for the possession of the fastest horse. But if it were otherwise, and such a contest has been impending, all must admit that Mr. Bonner's acceptance of McLoughlin's proposal has brought that contest to a close. Yours, &c., C. VANDERBILT.

New York, Oct. 19, 1867.

Brobdingnag.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you or any of your correspondents tell me why it is impossible to make printers set up the word "Brobdingnag" as Dean Swift wrote it—that is to say with an N in the second syllable? An English magazine writer lately called attention to the fact on his side of the Atlantic. I have just furnished an involuntary illustration of it on ours to my special discomfiture. I have just published a little book, the title of which I presume is duly recorded in your advertising columns. Of course my publishers had a proof-reader on whom they could implicitly rely, so they wouldn't send me proofs. Of course, also, the book was full of misprints, including the word in question, which I had taken peculiar pains to make legible. Why this universal error? Must we assign it to printers' theories of euphony?

CARL BENSON.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Arrivals in the City.—Gov. Fenton, of Albany; Hon. T. Ewing, of Washington, and Commander McGregor, U. S. N., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Wm. Whiting, of Boston; Gen. Geo. S. Batchelder, of Albany; Hon. J. N. Arnold, of Chicago, and Gen. C. B. Fiske, of St. Louis, are at the St. Nicholas. Sir Patten Sykes, of England, is at the Brevoort House. Commander A. W. Johnson, U. S. N.; Hon. R. Van Valkenburgh, of Albany, and Hon. W. B. Kempton, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House. Prof. Holmes, of Charleston College, is at the New-York Hotel; Hon. S. Hornblower, of Vermont, is at the Peabody House. Hon. J. B. Chaffe, of Binghamton, and J. S. Weston, Esq., of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Fire in Grand-street.—At 9 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the premises No. 325 Grand-street, occupied by Adolphus Messenger, dry goods and fancy store. The loss was $500, and was fully covered by policies in the Hope for $2,000; Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company, $2,500; Merchants' Insurance Company, $2,000, and St. Mark's, $2,000. A boy with a candle looking for the pin to fasten the shutters accidentally set fire to some cotton batting in the rear of the store, and thus caused the fire.

The Late Boiler Explosion.—Mr. Samuel Hutchinson, the carpenter employed on board the steamship *Fulton*, who was severely scalded and injured by the recent explosion of a boiler on Pier No. 45 North River, on Friday last, died of his wounds on Sunday evening, at the New-York Hospital. Coroner Wilder will view the body with the jury already impaneled in this case, and will commence his investigation into the causes of the explosion on Thursday morning, at Bellevue Hospital dead house.

Serious Falls.—Yesterday afternoon Patrick Curry, of No. 109 Mulberry-street, fell from a new building in Tenth-street, to the ground, crushing his left shoulder. He was taken to the New-York Hospital....Hugh McMullen, of Fortieth-street, between First and Second-avenues, eighteen years of age, fell off a building in Madison-avenue, near Forty-first street, yesterday afternoon, and sustained severe injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Fatal Hatchway Accident.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Gover, at No. 315 East Fifth-street, on the remains of John Wolf, who died from injuries received on Thursday by a fall through the hatchway at No. 891 Broadway, from the third floor to the basement. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury. The deceased was a native of Germany and 45 years of age.

Life Insurance Convention.—The Life Insurance Companies of America, constituting the Chamber of Life Insurance, will hold their yearly meeting in this City, at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. Every Company in the United States has been invited to send a representative to this meeting.

Assaulting an Officer.—At a late hour on Sunday evening, Officer Coleman, of the Twenty-second Precinct, endeavored to arrest a man in Tenth-avenue, near Forty-third-street, for disorderly conduct. While so engaged he was struck on the head by a stone thrown by an unknown person, causing severe if not dangerous injuries.

Jury Duty.—Those who are exempt from jury duty should call at once at the office of the Commissioner of Jurors and file their papers. The jury lists for the coming legal year are made out at this season.

Keno Not Correct.—James Houghtalin, one of the party arrested on Saturday evening for keno playing, gave the residence of A. M. Dunn as his address, No. 13 Van Nest-place. We are requested to say that no such person resides there.

Always Ready for Duty.

I am acquainted with all first-class Sewing Machines; and can say that for all kinds of family sewing yours is superior to every other. *It is always ready to do its duty*—very easy to operate—noiseless—and so simple that my daughter only twelve years old learned to operate it in a very short time, and does nearly all the family sewing. It has a short straight needle; and makes a firm, even seam, stronger than the "look-stitch." The Willcox & Gibbs hemmer, feller, corder and tucker are better than any others that I have seen. My machine has been in almost constant use three years; and it has never been out of order,—broken a needle,—or missed a stitch!—*J. W. Lyons, Oaks Corners, N. Y., May 18, 1867. —Adv.*

Fashion's Vermillion Edict.—For once, Fashion has made a decision in strict accord with the highest taste. She has decreed that the extract of the "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" shall be the perfume of her votaries—their only perf

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE NOV. 1, CASHED IN GOLD.

REGISTERED INTEREST BOUGHT ON LIBERAL TERMS.

BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Oct. 21, 1867, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 56 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 56 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK. ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at all the Stock Exchange Boards, and at Private Sale, on commission. Securities not usually sold at the regular Stock Boards are a specialty with this House.

LELAND, BROS. & CO., BANKERS, No. 22 Nassau-st.

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Exchange, Notes, &c.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on deposits subject to draft at sight.

F. L. LELAND, Member Government Security Board.
C. H. LELAND, Member Gold Exchange.
WM. CARPENDER, Member New-York Stock Exchange.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1856 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

WISCONSIN BONDS.

KENOSHA TOWN BONDS,
RACINE TOWN BONDS,
WATERTOWN TOWN BONDS,
FOND DU LAC TOWN BONDS,
SHEBOYGAN TOWN BONDS,
LACROSSE TOWN BONDS,
MILWAUKEE (readjusted) 5 per cent.,
MILWAUKEE (repudiated) aid Beloit Railroad,
MILWAUKEE (repudiated) aid Superior Railroad,
WANTED BY GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.
Dealer in Miscellaneous Securities.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris, Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold At the New-York Stock Exchange.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be finally closed on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the reorganized and consolidated corporation, to be called The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.

To the persons or parties, or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows: Preferred Stock (full paid) for preferred certificates, and common stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share for every $100 of Trustees' certificates, and scrip for fractional parts of such share. Interest on the preferred certificates from Jan. 1, 1867, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash.

By order of the Trustees,

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot twenty bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 451, 548, 584, 268, 132, 377, 241, 56, 269, 23, 37, 33, 259, 493, 477, 602, 133, 483, 549 and 340, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Nov. 1, 1867, will be paid on that day by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed THURSDAY, Oct. 3, 1867. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1867.

THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO receive subscriptions at their office for their Seven per Cent. Bonds to the extent of $1,500,000, said bonds having ten years to run.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of The Rathbone Petroleum Company, of West Virginia, will be held the second TUESDAY of November, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 54 William-st., New-York City, Room 22.

GEORGE BRADISH, President.

ROBERT C. EMBREE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7:30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81	111⅛	111⅜	Gold	143⅞	144
Coupon, 1881	111⅛	111⅜	June, 7.30	104⅜	104⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62	103¾	104	July, 7.30	104⅜	104⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	111¾	112	Oct., comp'ds. '64	119¾	—
5-20 Coupon, '64	108⅜	108⅝	Dec., comp'ds. '64	118¾	119
5-20 Coupon, '65	108⅞	109	May, comp'ds. '65	117¼	117½
5-20 C. '65 Jan & Jly	106¼	106½	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅜	116⅝
5-20 Coupon, '67	106⅛	106⅜	Sept., comp'ds. '65	115¾	116
10-40 Reg	100	100¼	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115½	115¾
10-40 Cou	100⅛	100⅜			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 5-20 coupons, due Nov. 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Bristol Line) have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. from their net earnings, five per cent. payable in cash on demand, and five per cent in stock scrip of the Company. Such scrip represents cash earnings held by the Company as a reserve fund. The transfer-books will be closed on the 12th inst., and be opened on the 15th inst.

H. B. WILBUR, Treasurer, No. 3 Old State-house, Boston.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET AND GRAND-STREET FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Oct. 25.

CHARLES CURTISS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

REMOVAL.

STANDARD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS OCT. 1, '67, over	100,000 00
	$300,000 00

No Unsettled Losses.

OFFICE REMOVED TO No. 117 BROADWAY.

WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary. WILLIAM CRIPPS, President.

TO LET.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING a house to themselves near 30th-st. and Madison-av., would let a part of the house to a family of not over three or four grown persons, in consideration of their boarding the advertiser's family for the rent. Address S. H., Box No. 142 Times Office, with name and reference.

TO RENT—ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE ON Hamilton-square, Jersey City; just completed; every modern improvement; $1,200 per annum. Inquire of E. T. SNELLING, No. 65 Wall-st., 12 to 2 o'clock; or JOHN B. COLES, corner Pavonia-av. and Erie-st., Jersey City.

FOR RENT—TO MAY 1, FURNISHED HOUSE at Englewood, N. J., convenient to depot and churches, 10 rooms, furnace, stable, first-class neighborhood beautiful outlook, house handsomely furnished in every respect; $125 per month. H. C. LUCE, No. 117 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT UNTIL 1st of May next, between 5th and Madison avs.; well furnished, excellent location; rent $400 per month. Inquire of J. A. BARKER, (Wells, Fargo & Co.,) No. 84 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a first-class house near the City; easy of access, with all modern improvements, and in every way desirable. For particulars apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR THE WINTER OR LONGER—Handsomely furnished houses on 38th-st., $400; 33d-st., $700; 32d-st., $500; 36th-st., $350, and several in good locations at $250 per month.

PARKER YOUNG & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—SUITE OF VERY DEsirable offices, suitable for bankers or lawyers, on second floor, in William, between Wall and Pine-sts., over U. S. Lloyds. Possession given Nov. 1. Inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET.—BROOKLYN—GENTEEL THREE-story extension dwelling, 102 Ryerson-st., between Myrtle and De Kalb; good order and neighborhood; gas, chandeliers, water. Apply on premises, or No. 337 Fulton-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

WARREN S. WILKEY, NO. 23 SPRUCE-st., agent for letting houses, collecting rents and bills in or out of the City. Physicians' bills particularly attended to. Reference given.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN Tarrytown, five minutes' walk from depot; gas and and all improvements. To let cheap till April 15.

GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—VAriously located, for the Winter and longer; printed list and full particulars on application at our office.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THREE LOTS OF GROUND; parties desiring to build could be furnished with 25 to 30-horse steampower; terms favorable. Apply to C. KOCHLER, corner 11th-av. and 21st-st.

TO LEASE—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURnished house, desirably situated, frescoed, &c.; possession at once; terms, to suitable parties, $600 per month. Address HOUSE, Post-office Box No. 235.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, extra width, with furniture; situated in East 40th-st., near 5th-av. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS, NEW STORE CORner of 2d-av. and Houston-st., suitable for a first-class tea and sugar or grocery store. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TO GENTEEL, SMALL FAMILIES, elegant suites of rooms (with gas, water and water-closet on each floor) in new houses Nos. 1 and 1½ 2d-av. Apply on the premises to Mrs. COOMBE.

TO LET—LARGE MARBLE STORE NOS. 87 and 89 Leonard-st., next Broadway; a first-class store; possession given February, 1868. Apply to the owners, J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

TO LET—TWO LARGE VERY RICHLY FURnished rooms on first floor with kitchen and dining-room, &c., to responsible parties; location central. Address A. B. C., Box No. 146 Times Office.

TO RENT—AT ORANGE, N. J., A TWO AND A half story frame house on Commerce-st.; rent $700. Apply to G. A. ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

NO. 203 10TH-AV., OPPOSITE 23D-ST., to rent, furnished or unfurnished, the third story by the month. Call at the house.

NO. 125 5TH-AV.—TO LET, A SECOND floor consisting of five rooms, with private table; also, two rooms on fourth floor; references exchanged.

DESK ROOM TO LET.—ADDRESS BOX NO. 5,089 Post-office.

OFFICE FOR RENT—NO. 117 BROADWAY, Room No. 13, or part of same, furnished.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

WINE PRESS AND CRUSHER.

For sale by W. S. BANCROFT, No. 60 Macdougal-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SMALL PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY, in a first-class house, two minutes from Washington-square, having more room than they require, would let, on moderate terms, to a gentleman and his wife or to single gentlemen, handsomely furnished rooms, with board; home comforts and generous table, instead of empty show and ceremony: references given and required. Address F. B. A., Box No. 120 Times Office.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., would like to receive as boarders a gentleman and his wife or two ladies; a large and pleasant second-story room furnished, heated and lighted, with first-class board at the family table. Address W. P. L., Box No. 4,461 Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM, ALCOVE BED room to let, to a gentleman and wife, with board, unfurnished; very reasonable; private family; Jersey City, five minutes' walk from the ferry. Address J. H. A., Box No. 4,317 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN and wife; dinner in the middle of the day; terms not to exceed $75, including fire; reference given and exchanged. Address A. G., Box No. 162 Times Office, for three days.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD FOR himself, his son 6 years old and child's maid, in a highly respectable private family, where there are other children; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars, DINKELSPIEL & JONES, No. 737 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A PLEASANT room, with board, (breakfast and tea,) in a private family; location above 14th-st., west of Broadway; terms must not exceed $8 per week. Address G. S., Box No. 817 Post-office.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

PARTIES DESIRING FIRST-CLASS board in an unexceptionable neighborhood with pleasant rooms, can be accommodated at No. 8 Livingston-place on Stuyvesant Park; references positively exchanged.

A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, (AMERIcan) at No. 260 West 11th-st., near 4th, will let with board, (furnished or unfurnished,) a pleasant room on second floor.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A FURNISHED room, permanently, with or without breakfast and tea, in a pleasant private family; references given. Address Box No. 616 Post-office, with particulars.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 WEST 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; servants and children not taken; references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE rooms than they require, will let two rooms, furnished, to gentlemen, without board; terms low. Call at No. 71 2d-st.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR SINGLE gentlemen can find desirable accommodations, with board, at No. 50 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; house A 1; location excellent.

BROOKLYN—NEAR WALL-ST. FERRY, pleasant furnished and unfurnished rooms, with good board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Terms from $14 to $20 per week. No. 38 Joralemon-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a lady requiring very simple meals and a small bedroom and parlor, or one large room. Address, with full particulars, PERMANENT, Box No. 144 Times Office.

BOARDING.—SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR floor, pleasant front room, suitable for gentleman and wife; hall rooms for single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.

A VERY PLEASANT THIRD STORY room to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 215 West 24th-st., near 7th-av. Terms moderate. Best of reference.

TO LET—TWO LARGE ROOMS ON THE second floor to a party of gentlemen; also a room to suit two, and one to suit one. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD NEAR THE COOPER INSTITUTE; a parlor and rooms on second floor, also hall rooms to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate. No. 73 7th-st.

TWO YOUNG MEN, WILLING TO ROOM together, can obtain board in a private family; reference required; location good; price, $8 each. Apply to W. & T., No. 14 John-st., up stairs.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TWO BLOCKS above Union-square, a nicely-furnished room, with hot and cold water, grate, gas, &c.; family strictly private. B. M. C., Box No. 2,875 Post-office.

FOUR DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY, No. 12 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.—Nicely furnished rooms to let, with first-class board; private table, if desired; also, rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 92 WEST 16TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, en suite or single, with superior board, can now be secured at the above first-class residence, with or without private table.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A handsome parlor and bedroom on first floor, with first-class board and attendance. References given and required.

NO. 117 EAST 17TH-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on the second floor and a large front room on the fourth can be had, with board, at No. 117 East 17th-st., a few doors east of Union-square.

NO. 101 EAST 20TH-ST., NORTHEAST corner of 4th-av.; handsomely furnished apartments to let, to families, with private table, and first-class French cuisine.

NO. 76 5TH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, en suite or single, with or without board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 105 EAST 28TH-ST, (NEW NO.,) near 4th-av., east; parlor and bedroom on second floor; also one large room on fourth story, with first-class board; references exchanged; dinner at 6 P. M.

NO. 104 5TH-AV.—ROOMS "EN SUITE," ELEgantly furnished; complete in all their arrangements; private table only.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST.—NEAR 6TH-AV.—Nicely furnished front rooms to let to gentlemen only, without meals or breakfast, if desired.

NO. 45 WEST 31ST-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 315 WEST 4TH-ST.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family; terms reasonable.

NO. 4 EAST TENTH-ST., ONE DOOR east of 5th-av.—Suites of rooms to let, with private table only.

NO. 39 WEST 24TH-ST.—(NEW NUMBER.) A second or parlor floor, with private table, to a small, select party. Terms moderate. Location desirable.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH-ST.—ROOMS ON FIRST, second and third story, with board.

SECOND AND THIRD STORY FRONT rooms to let singly or in suites, references given and required, at No. 15 University-place.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS—IN SUITE OR singly, to let with board; references given and required. No. 163 West 14th-st.

A VERY HANDSOME PARLOR AND bedroom, with board, may be had by a gentleman and wife in a quiet family, at No. 28 University-place.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITH first-class board, may be had at No. 194 West 14th-st.

ROOMS TO RENT WITH BOARD—AT No. 54 West 17th-st.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, WITHOUT family, is desirous of obtaining a child from 3 to 10 years, to board. Apply at No. 194 Varick-st.

HOTELS.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, FOR THE WINTER SEASON.

We have superior accommodations for families and gentlemen,

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

S. LELAND & CO.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

HOTEL DE SANTA ISABEL, HAVANA, CUBA,

Has removed from Calle de la Havana to the palace of the late Count of Santovenia, in front of the Captain-General's Palace, Plaza de Armas. Kept in American style. Large airy rooms and first-class attention.

L. SAY, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.

No. 98 Duane-st., No. 752 Broadway, } New-York.
No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

This old and well-known Company, the LARGEST of its kind in the WORLD, and in the FORTY-NINTH year of its existence, is prepared with the most extensive and improved Machinery to Dye, Cleanse and Finish in a manner unequaled, every variety of ladies and gentlemen's garments, and piece goods. Garments cleansed by our new French process without being ripped.

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

In answer to numerous inquiries, we wish it understood that any use of our name (in soliciting advertisements or otherwise) by parties signing themselves Temple, Richardson & Co., is entirely unauthorised. We have never given them an order, and have never seen nor corresponded with them. JAY COOK & CO.

WHAT ARE YOUR ARMS, CREST AND MOTTO?—Arms found and beautifully emblazoned in heraldic colors, $5, (with crest and motto.) Crest and motto only, $2. Monograms designed and beautifully painted, $1 50. Fee for search of origin of surname and founder, $1 50. Correct information guaranteed. Address VERT, Post-office, Roslyn, Long Island.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

AT NO. 300 34TH-ST., COR. 8TH-AV., storage for furniture, baggage, pianos, mirrors, wines, &c., by the load or room. All goods taken up on elevators. H. G. HAEGER.

NOTICE.—JOHN B. LEWIS IS NO LONGER IN our employment, or authorized to transact any business for us. C. F. WORTHINGTON & CO., No. 110 South-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BODY pew, north aisle, Church of the Ascension, No. 20. Inquire of EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 49 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 14,346, in name of Robinson, Cox & Co., for one hundred shares Western Union Telegraph Company, transfer of which has been stopped.

WARD & CO., No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS., PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c., No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COUPE HORSE FOR SALE—16½ HANDS high, sound, gentle and stylish. Apply at No. 161 Broadway, Room No. 2.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE, BY A. JOURNEAY, NO. 1 PINE-ST.—W. 42d-st., three-story h. s b. s., $12,000; 46th-st., four-story h. s. b. bk., $14,500; 45th-st., four-story h. s. b. s., $25,000; 27th-st., three-story h. s. b. s., $14,000; East 32d-st., three-story h. s. bk., $15,000; 38th-st., four-story h. s. b. s., $21,000; Lexington-av., three-story h. s. b. s., $20,000, and a large number of other houses desirably located.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON THE 5th and 8th avs.

Also, lots on the streets adjacent to the Park.
Also, 3d-av. lots.
Also, 5th-av. lots, south of the Central Park.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, for a term of years, an extra-sized and elegant house, with the superb furniture, on 5th-av., Murray Hill. The house is in complete order and ready for occupation 1st November. For permits, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone-front houses and lots on Madison and 5th avs., also on Murray-hill; also several desirable pieces of store property. For particulars apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

THORNTON M. RODMAN REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 803 Broadway, corner 11th-st.—Careful attention given to the renting, selling and purchasing of real estate; rents promptly collected; taxes paid; repairs attended to, and entire charge taken of real estate.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BUILT AND modern house and lot, No. 269 Lexington-av.; house four stories in height, basement and under-cellar, with all the modern improvements; lot 25x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT NEW BUILDING, built for manufacturing purposes, near Broadway, above Broome-st.; will pay 10 per cent. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or address Box No. 3,767 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS AND ELEgant basement house No. 277 Madison-av., 5 stories, brown-stone, in perfect order with or without furniture. Possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot No. 72 5th-av., corner of 13th-st.; lot 50x100; a desirable location for business purposes. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FULL-SIZED, FIRST-CLASS 4-story house in University-place; lot 25x100 feet; possession 1st of May, 1868. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—25x100 FEET ON HUDSON-ST., near Canal, with two stores, well rented. GREENWICH-ST.—80x80 feet, near Spring-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house and lot corner Park-av. and 37th-st., finished with hard wood. The location is very desirable. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE HOUSE ON WEST 22D-st.; location and neighborhood the best; will be sold with carpets, mirrors, &c., new and elegant, at a reasonable price. MYERS & TUCKER, 9 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ONE MORE estate to manage; understands perfectly the real-estate business in all its branches, collecting, repairs, &c., and has a central office; will give unexceptionable references and guaranteed to any amount. Address ESTATE, Box No. 168 Times Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

SUPERB FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house, high stoop, in splendid order, elegantly decorated, new, fine chandeliers and gas fixtures, with all the modern improvements; fronting Carroll Park, South Brooklyn; location healthy and unrivaled; convenient to all the ferries; commanding distant view of Prospect Park; must be examined to be appreciated; immediate possession; furnished or unfurnished; price reasonable, and terms favorable. Apply to W. A. TOWNSEND & ADAMS, No. 434 Broome-st., New-York. The property will be shown by Dr. A. B. CHADWICK, corner of Court and President sts.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON ADELPHI-st., north of Lafayette-av., one or two of that elegant block of three-story, high-stoop brown-stone front houses, 22x45; lot, 100; all modern improvements complete; strictly first-class location; unexceptionable; price $15,500; greater part on bond and mortgage; immediate possession given; 20 minutes by Green-av. cars from Fulton Ferry. Apply on the premises, to THOS. G. FAGAN.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—THREE COSY, WELL-built houses on Tompkins, near Gates-av., Brooklyn, containing all modern improvements and every comfort, will be sold at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Long Island Auction Rooms, No. 371 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. (See auction notices.) Houses can be seen every day, without exception.

FOR SALE LOW—IN THE MOST DESIRABLE part of Brooklyn, a three-story and extension frame house, 11 rooms; all the modern improvements, and in perfect order, extra large lot; possession immediately. Address OWNER, Box No. 145 Times office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from 42d-st. Ferry, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER, *and money advanced to parties desiring to build.* For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

Send for descriptive lists.

PENNSYLVANIA TIMBER LANDS.

FOR SALE:

5,109 acres, located in Sylvania Township, Potter County, Penn, twelve miles south of Coudersport, the country town; twenty miles south of Sunbury and Erie Railroad, on Sinnemahoning Creek, well watered and heavily timbered with hemlock, beech, maple, wild cherry, &c.; soil first-rate. There is a post-office on the lands; mail twice a week. The stream is large enough to raft two or three times a year; a good saw-mill within half a mile; plenty of water-power for anything; the roads from Coudersport excellent, running through to Sinnemahoning Station on S. and E. R. R. There are good indications of coal. Men can be obtained there at low prices who are good lumbermen. Further particulars of

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

WOODSIDE, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.—The attention of those wishing to acquire good country residences in a first class neighborhood, from which all such nuisances as groggeries, factories, city taxes, &c., are rigidly excluded, is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above beautiful village, so rapidly growing into favor with the citizens of New-York. We are now offering beautifully situated lots with river and street frontages at fair prices. We are also prepared to contract for the erection of houses from $3,000 and upwards, and from the decrease in the value of building materials generally, together with great facilities of machinery, &c., we can do so very reasonably. Our success during the past year (having built and sold over 40 houses, to the purchasers of which we confidently refer) warrants us in saying that we offer inducements both as to price and terms, greater than can be obtained in any neighborhood as finely situated and as accessible to New-York. A map of the property, with plans of houses already built, in course of erection and proposed, can be seen at our office. We invite a visit. Take New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroads to Newark, thence horse cars to Woodside.

Particulars can also be obtained at the office of Jos. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside, N. J., Post-Office Box, No. 572, Newark.

TO CAPITALISTS, MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—For sale, the buildings, tools and materials of the Metropolitan Glass Works, at Hunter's Point, L. I. The property is located opposite Blackwell's Island, has direct river communication, and is in the immediate vicinity of the terminus of the projected East River Bridge. The buildings and furnaces are in excellent condition and ready for immediate use. The privilege of buying the grounds, consisting of sixteen full-size city lots, at a price much below their present value, will be ceded to the purchaser. For terms and particulars apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—Fine country residence, forty minutes from New-York; four minutes from depot; four acres land, handsomely laid out in lawn and garden; well stocked with finest varieties of small and large fruits; stables, carriage-house and other outbuildings, and fences and house all new; two wells; furnace and bath in the house; new greenhouse; location one of the most healthy and accessible near New-York, and where property will increase in value for years yet. The owner intends to build again in the neighborhood. Price $25 000. For permits and information address D. B., Box No. 1,478 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHing; both house and furniture new last Spring; complete, and of the best description: bathroom, furnace, gas, and every convenience: situation very desirable, surrounded by first-class residences; five minutes' walk from depot.

JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE EAST BANK OF HUDson River, about 100 miles from New-York, a country-seat, containing 120 acres more or less. The river front over half a mile; porter's lodge, billiard house and the usual outbuilding. Price $40,000. Apply to

POTTERS, BROS. & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST TRACT OF LAND in New-Jersey, 1,400 acres; fronting on Great Egg Harbor River, Atlantic County, with landing on the farm: 300 acres under cultivation and meadows; balance heavily timbered and natural cranberry lands. For full particulars apply to owner, WM. McKEAGE, No. 27 Tompkins-st.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANT PLAINS, STATEN Island Railroad, a good cottage, 11 rooms; carriage house, stable, garden, fruit, &c., with 3 acres; only $4,500: terms to suit. If not sold by the 1st of November it will then be sold at auction. Apply on the premises.

R. P. CLARK.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN HUDSON CITY, N. J., SOUTH of Five Corners, a neat cottage, containing nine rooms with gas and water; grounds finely laid out, with choice fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. Address J. P., Box No. 128 Post-office, Hudson City, N. J.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE—NEAR HASTings, on the Hudson, 140 acres; large house, outbuildings, &c.; good opportunity for speculation. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, No. 4 Dock-st., Yonkers.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A GOOD MODern-built country residence, furnished, at Montclair, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad station.

J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN, want to rent from Nov. 1, a house located either in the City, in Brooklyn or Hoboken. The house must be in good repair and contain the modern improvements. Address, stating terms, &c., J. C. D., Box No. 4,121 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, FOR himself and wife, no children, three or four rooms suitable for housekeeping in New-York or Brooklyn, where the teaching of French and music will be equivalent, or partly so, for rent. Address L. GILFILLAR, No. 134 East Broadway.

WANTED—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, BElow 25th-st., a suite of rooms on or near the avenue, in a strictly genteel and private family, for gentleman, wife and one servant; no boarding-house keepers need apply. Address A. SARGENT, New-York Club.

WANTED—1ST NOVEMBER, IN A GENTEEL neighborhood, half a house, with the modern improvements, below 24th-st.; rent for the half not to exceed $1,000. PRESCOTT & SON, No. 45 Chambers-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE FOR A PHYSICIAN, BEtween 16th and 34th sts., and 6th and Lexington avs. Address E. L. M., Station D.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECtable girls, (together,) one as cook; understands her business perfectly; is a good baker, &c.; will assist in the washing and ironing; the other will do chamberwork and waiting, or will assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman a situation as good cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker; and her niece for light chamberwork and waiting, or as waitress alone; has the best of City references. Call at No. 96 8th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Can be seen until suited; has no objection to either City or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, trim ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has good City references; also a young American girl wants a situation to do the light chamberwork and assist in waiting, or would be willing to assist in taking care of children. Call for two days at No. 307 42d-st., corner of 8th-av., second-floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as seamstress in a private family; has worked by the day as dressmaker, and would now like to obtain a permanent situation; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes; operates on any machine, and has good City reference. Call at No. 232 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, also operates on Grover & Baker's machine; leaves her present employer in consequence of the family remaining in the country for the Winter; three years' reference. Address Box No. 134 Brooklyn Post-office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class waitress a situation in a private family; she is willing and obliging, neat and tidy in her habits; is capable of taking any capacity in a private house, or would do the chamberwork and sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman; is a good plain seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; willing to assist with light chamberwork, or take care of one grown child; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 209 1st-av., over the cigar-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman; understands cooking and baking thoroughly, and is willing to assist in the washing; no objection to go a short distance from the City; good City references given. Apply at No. 164 East 11th-st., top floor; can be seen two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 9th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman a situation as cook; understands all kinds of French, German and English cooking, soups, meats and desserts of all kinds; is a good baker; has the best of City and country reference. Call or address No. 89 Greenwich-av., near Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman in a private family; is an excellent plain cook and a first-rate baker of bread and pastry; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or a few miles in the country; does fluting and shirt ironing in style; or cook and pastry maker; understands meats and poultry. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as child's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 168 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A Protestant woman, where other Protestant help is kept; can give the best of City recommendations for capability and good character; can be disengaged by the 1st of November—not before. Address C. M., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT A situation as seamstress; understands cutting ladies' and children's dresses; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; don't object to light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 220 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as first-class seamstress; accustomed to work on dresses and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on the sewing-machine; the best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 1 Cheever-place, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESpectable young girl as chambermaid, waitress or child's maid; can do plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last employer; has left on account of breaking up housekeeping. Can be seen until engaged at No. 337 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objections to travel; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 23 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of first-class servants, Scotch, English, Irish, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, chambermaids, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, &c., country or City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DESIRABLE, respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or as general servant; is capable, economical and industrious; a good cook and first-class washer and ironer, respectful and trustworthy; best references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN A situation as good French cook; understands English and French cooking in all its branches; all kinds of desserts and pastry; understands both languages; best of City references; no objection to a hotel or boarding-house. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-rate cook; thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; would do the coarse washing if required; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 136 West 19th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman who understands English and French cooking—all kinds of pastry and desserts; good references given. Inquire at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a private family or ladies' washing; can do fluting in the neatest manner; can give the best of City reference. Call or address Mrs. M., No. 64 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, to engage in a private family; understands all kinds of sewing and dressmaking; can give the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 242 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO take washing and ironing, in or out of her own house; can give good City references. Call at Room No. 2, first floor, back room, No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation as chambermaid and assistant laundress for a woman of excellent character and capacity, who has been in her family nearly five years. Call at No. 47 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress in a private family; would go as chambermaid and take care of children; eight years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 161 East 11th-st., near Avenue A, second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would assist in washing; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 195 1st-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—FOR A GERMAN SERVANT A situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; best of references. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S Institute for German servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Chrystie, between Bowery and Christie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook and baker; pastry, game, soups and family cooking; will make butter if required; best of country and City reference. Call at No. 134 East 42d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid and to take care of one child; good City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 107 9th-av., corner of 18th-st., West.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable girl; has six years' reference, and other reference from her last employers; no objection to assist with the washing or do the entire washing of a small family. Call at No. 194 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a good and competent woman as nurse in the City; she is fully capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth. Call at No. 9 West 35th-st., first house west of 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; thoroughly understands French fluting, finery, and her business in all its branches; best of City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 21 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as housekeeper in a widower's family; has no objection to assist in the household work. Call, for two days, from 12 to 1 o'clock, at No. 60 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls, one as cook, and is willing to assist in washing; other as chambermaid and waitress, with good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 165 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid or laundress in a first-class private family; can be seen at her present situation; best first-class City reference. Call at No. 60 5th-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY ONE who thoroughly understands her business, such as meats, soups, gravies, boning, larding, pastry, jellies, ice cream, or anything required in a private family; good references. Call at No. 10 East 27th-st., over stable.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation to take care of an invalid lady; is a good plain sewer; no objection to the country; the very best of City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 299½ 6th-av., corner of 19th-st., in the confectionery.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG SCOTCH WOMEN, situations; one as cook and the other as waitress and willing to assist in the washing. Apply until suited, at No. 30 Union-square, between 15th and 16th sts., 4th-av. side.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FAITHFUL, competent, experienced infant's nurse; she is particularly skillful in bringing up a child by hand; City reference of the highest order given. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 223 West 16th-st.; ring the bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family and plain sewing; has a knowledge of dressmaking; can get good reference. Call at No. 378 7th-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American woman as seamstress, and would be willing to help with the chamberwork; good City reference from her present employer, where she can be seen for two days, No. 267 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; thoroughly understands English, French and German cooking; no objection to a small boarding-house or hotel; can give references. Call for two days at No. 134 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress, by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing; understands operating on sewing machines; best city references; can be seen at No. 113 East 22d-st., (new number) near 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 16th-st., third floor, front rooms.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT chambermaid and waitress, a situation in City or country; can take the place of nurse or seamstress. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 274 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the millinery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl of respectable people, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 East 21st-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, WHO can take charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by bottle, or grown children, a situation. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting lady's dresses. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, No. 15 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; a person who understands her business in all its branches; she has served in the best families, by whom she will be highly recommended. Call, for two days, at No. 28 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; has good City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 443 3d-av., corner 32d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, with two years' reference, who understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, side-dishes, pastry and desserts; is a good baker. Call for two days at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl (a Protestant) to mind children and do sewing, or to do light chamberwork and make herself useful; can be well recommended from her last place. Call for two days at No. 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young woman as chambermaid and laundress; thoroughly understands French fluting and her business in all its branches; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 39 West 13th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; competent to take charge of children; has no objection to go to the country; good reference. Seen for two days at No. 384 Bowery, 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, or waitress; has the very best City references. Call for two days at No. 340 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman a situation as good cook in a private family; is a good baker of bread and all kinds of cakes; will assist in washing if required; good references. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SERVANT, with nine years' City reference from her last place, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is very competent. Can be seen at No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 120 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 148 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as professed cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and can make all kinds of desserts; best of reference. Call at 126 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook; is a first-class washer and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 159 West 19th-st., third floor, front house; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as laundress in a small, private family. Apply at her present employer's, No. 29 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young Protestant girl, with best City reference, to take care of children and do light chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 426 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery. Call all week at No. 221 East 46th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as first-class cook; none but private families need apply. Call for two days at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to go as laundress; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 73 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation in a private family as nurse; can show three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 141 East 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE by a Protestant woman; has experience in bringing up children by hand; good City reference. No. 201 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant girl as nurse, and would do light chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 371 7th-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to do general housework, or chamberwork and washing; is a good plain cook; best of City references. Call at No. 202 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chambermaid and waitress by a young woman. Call at No. 346 East 12th-st.; good City reference from last place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO PROTESTant girls, one as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse; the other as waitress; both wish to go together. Call for two days at No. 328 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse: the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 53 Carmine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; would do chamberwork or take care of children. Call at No. 122 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.; City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waitress and chambermaid; good recommendations. Apply for two days at her present employer's, No. 46 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a situation in a private family; understands French fluting; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 3d-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer; can make all kinds of pastry; is also a good bread baker; good references. Call at No. 326 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble person, to wait on an invalid lady, or as child's nurse; is quick at the needle; can cut and fit dresses. Call at No. 36 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY OR CITY, A situation for a Scotch Protestant cook; good cook; good references; excellent baker; good dairy woman, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; French dishes; City reference. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st., (rear,) near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, &c.; no objection to country; best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a child to nurse, either wet or dry, at her own residence; good reference given. Apply at No. 226 Sullivan-st., rear, Mrs. O'NEIL'S.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, to work by the day in private families; can operate on a sewing-machine. Address SEAMSTRESS, Station D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has over two years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 473 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD-NAtured, obliging girl, as chambermaid and waitress. Address, or call at, No. 513 2d-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business and is a first-class baker. Can be seen until engaged at No. 29 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress; the best city references. Call at No. 456 2d-av., 3d floor, between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 238 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID; can give good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 39 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. No. 242 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl; is a first-class cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A competent woman who thoroughly understands her business. Call or address No. 109 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as laundress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 242 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, in a private family; the best of City reference. Call at No. 109 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as housemaid or to do parlor work; good reference. Apply at No. 45 West 17th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY FULLY CAPABLE DEsires a situation as housekeeper. Call or address her by that title at No. 189 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as cook and assist in washing. Call for two days at No. 435 West 25th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook and willing to assist in the washing; City reference. Call at 110 West 40th-st.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WISH to find places for their cook and chambermaid; can recommend them highly, having lived with them for several years. Call for three days at No. 95 East 22d-st.

A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS AND operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine wishes a few more engagements by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing, cutting. Address Mrs. HUGHTON, Station G.

A SEAMSTRESS, HAVING A WHEELER AND Wilson's machine, would like to get some family sewing to do at her own home, or go out by the day. Call at No. 345 East 13th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine, or would travel with a family to Cuba; can give satisfactory reference; in the City or country. Call at or address No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, &c.; has the best recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av. No objection to the country.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN on a gentleman's place by a very experienced and responsible young man; is a thorough groom and driver, and fully understands the care of kitchen garden, fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; is willing to milk, &c.; a steady and valuable man; refers to his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A GERMAN Protestant as coachman and gardener; understands fully the care and management of horses; can milk; would make himself generally useful round a gentleman's place; has first-rate recommendations. Apply at HENDERSON'S Intelligence Office, No. 73 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman; understands both businesses thoroughly; can take charge of greenhouse and the general work around a gentleman's place; good reference. Address for three days GARDENER, at Young & Elliott's, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and refers to first-class families whom he has lived with. Can be seen or address WAITER, at Rodgers & Winter's grocery-store, 4th-av., corner of 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man in a private family; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; highly satisfactory recommendations from present and former employer; City reference; country preferred. Address J. M., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; the best City reference and highly recommended by his last employer. Call or address W. S., Private Stables, No. 32 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation to take care of a pair of horses and make himself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home. Address G. J., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A PLACE BY A YOUNG MAN TO attend a lunch-counter, or to assist in bar-tending; is well recommended from his last place and merchants of the City. A note to J. M., care P. L. White, corner Amity-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN COUNTRY OR City, by a Protestant groom and coachman; understands care of fast horses; can milk; willing to make himself useful; good reference. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young man as coachman, or groom, or footman, in a gentleman's family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman in a private family; one who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; no objection to City or country; can come well recommended. Address W. T., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; would take care of a small garden, and would be found willing and obliging; has the best of recommendations. Address J. B. R., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class single man who thoroughly understands his business; can furnish the best of City reference; City or country. Call or address, for two days, on W. A. Budd, Esq., No. 34 Park-place.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GROOM AND coachman, who understands the care of race and fast horses, a situation; can milk; will make himself useful. Apply at Mr. JOHN N. WEBB'S, harness-maker, Gay-st., Stamford, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and gardener; fully understands his business and all its branches; can be well recommended from his last employer. Address, for three days, G. D., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable, single man of many years' experience in the City; best of reference given. Call or address JAMES, No. 28 East 19th-st., for two days. No objection to country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man, who fully understands his business in that capacity, and will be highly recommended by his last employer, by addressing a note to R. E., No. 402 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable single man of long experience; will be disengaged in a few days. Call or address J. JOHNSTON, at his present employer's stable, No. 126 East 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man; has no family; would go to the country and make himself useful; has 4½ years' City references. Address W. G., No. 21 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of experience as superintendent of a club hotel or first-class boarding-house. Address J. R. STEWARD, No. 88 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN; can take care of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address No. 100 Mott-st., Room No. 13.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a private family. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st. for two days.

WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A GENtleman's farm, with stock, by a German man; best of references. Inquire of Rev. Mr. BIDWELL, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, middle-aged man as groom and coachman; is a good, careful driver; best of reference given. Address J. B., Box No. 204 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as waiter; fully competent; has the best of City reference. Address J. W. for two days, No. 874 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman; country preferred; the best of references from last employer. Apply at 124 East 15th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man; refers to his present employer. Address JOHN TULLY, care of Marshall, Johnson & Co., No. 510 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER OR general inside servant by a competent man, Protestant and single; best references. Address J. B. H., at Badeau & Son's, 20th-st. and Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; has very best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address W. B., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; has long experience in this City; unexceptionable City reference from last and former employers. Address J. B., Box 196 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a thoroughly competent man, with superior reference. Apply at No. 157 Pearl-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, A situation as coachman or groom and valet to a single gentleman; good personal reference. Call or address private stable, No. 124 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a colored man; can give first-class City references; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 199 West 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER OR waiter in a private family by a respectable man of experience and character. Can be seen at No. 132 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS waiter; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN, THOROUGHLY CONVERSANT with all duties of a banking-house, would like to make an engagement with such a house as bookkeeper or general clerk; refers to first gentlemen in the City. Address N. Y., Box No. 5,039 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, QUICK AND correct at figures and a good writer, a situation in a store, or as copyist. Address A. W., Station R., New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN A situation as copying clerk, or would be willing to take the writing of an office at home. Address S. J. S., No. 324 East 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD PLAIN WRITER having a few hours daily to spare, copying at his own residence. Address H., Box No. 152 Times office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse and to do light chamberwork, by a small family in the country, near New-York; a neat trusty girl will have a permanent home. Address, for one week, VILLAGE, Box No. 110 Times Office.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE, ONE having a thorough knowledge of marine underwriting, competent to judge of and accept risks; reference required. Address Post-office Box No. 5,695.

WANTED—IN AN OLD AND WELL-KNOWN cloth house, a first-class salesman for New-York State trade; must have a large acquaintance with dealers. Address WOOLENS, Box No. 1,753.

WANTED—A LAD, ENGLISH, SCOTCH OR German, who can milk, groom a horse and make himself useful about a small place in the country. Apply, between 10 and 12, at No. 171 Broadway, Room 11.

WANTED—GOVERNESS—A PROTESTANT, useful and experienced, with good references, desires a reëngagement. Application personally or by letter to F. H., governess, No. 72 2d-av., corner of 4th-st.

WANTED—A CLERK IN AN INSURANCE office, to keep register and sheet books; none but an expert penman need apply to Box No. 5,695 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN AND groom. Apply with recommendations at No. 110 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS TO assist with washing and ironing. Apply at No. 39 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron for a small family on Staten Island. Apply between 10 and 12 at No. 171 Broadway, Room 11.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN THE STATIONery and printing business; an experienced man, well posted and active, may address STATIONER, Box No. 144 Times Office.

RESTAURANTS.

ENGLISH MUTTON CHOPS FOR DINNER.—English walnuts that you can peel; filberts, English and Irish hams, bacon. RICHARDSON'S, No. 88 Fulton-st. Bass' and Guinness' on draught.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future at No. 295 Mott-st., near Houston. Ladies, 50 cents; Gentlemen, $1.

SHIPPING.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $1 6.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS......WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23
FRANCE, GRACE..........SATURDAY, Oct. 26
VIRGINIA, PROWSE..........SATURDAY, Nov. 2
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Oct. 26, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $43, gold.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; 2d cabin, $130; steerage, $70, gold.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT....SATURDAY, Nov. 2
EUROPE..........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Dec. 14
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI.....................Oct. 23
ALEPPO......................Oct. 30
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.......................$80 Gold.
Steerage....................$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks.
Sailing from New-York:
ETNA..................WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23
CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
From Pier No. 45 North River.
Sailing from Antwerp:
ETNA..........................Sept. 28
CITY OF CORK..................Oct. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$80
Steerage	40	Steerage	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
FULTON.......C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO........H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON.......C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Dec. 21
ARAGO........H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Jan. 18
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS....................$120
SECOND-CLASS....................70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$150
Second Cabin Passage....................80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$125
Second Cabin Passage....................70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 2.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY......Oct. 26
CITY OF PARIS...........SATURDAY......Nov. 2
CITY OF WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 6
CITY OF ANTWERP.........SATURDAY......Nov. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK........SATURDAY......Nov. 16
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6
CHICAGO............WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
The steamship NORTH AMERICA will be detained until WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 P. M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
Nov. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Nov. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. PARKER.
Nov. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
CHANGE OF TIME.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO,
Capt. ELISHA HOWES,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Coast with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat.
To follow, steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 15.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place.

MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ,
Calling at Havana for Mails and Passengers.
The elegant, first-class steamship
WILMINGTON,
J. A. COLE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 3 North River, as above, on THURSDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply at No. 26 Broadway.
E. W. TURNER, Agent.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on
SATURDAY, Oct. 5. SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
Passage money to Nassau..........................$45
Passage money to Havana..........................50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF HOUR OF SAILING.
Commencing in November, the steamers of the above line will leave Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, instead of 3 P. M., as heretofore.
COLUMBIA, BARTON, Oct. 24, 3 P. M.
EAGLE, GREENE, Oct. 31, 3 P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Nov. 7, 12 Noon.
No freight received on day of sailing.
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EXTRA STEAMSHIP,
TUESDAY, Oct. 22,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Steamship PROMETHEUS, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading issued to all points South in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight, apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Freight, as usual, lower than by any other line.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE $15.
The fast and popular steamship "SARAGOSSA" M. B. CROWELL, Commander, having been thoroughly refitted for the Winter service, is now receiving cargo and will sail on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading given for all points in the interior, and special attention given to forwarding, free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail on the following Saturday.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Oct. 24,
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Oct. 31,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents,
No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
FREIGHT AT HALF TARIFF RATES.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 24.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 31.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in the interior of Florida and by Florida steamers to all points on the coast.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY—Freight at the reduced rates.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, Oct. 26.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. LYON, Nov. 2.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
All goods destined for the interior, shipped by this Line, consigned to the Central Railroad and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, or to Octavus Cohen & Co., Agents in Savannah, will be forwarded to place of destination at a total cost not to exceed that now charged by the combination lines.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.
The CORTES will follow Nov. 2.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship RALEIGH, leaving Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE. NO. 447 BROADWAY.
First-class at reasonable prices, at wholesale or retail.
THE FRENCH STYLE OF BLACK WALNUT FRAMES, for sale to dealers.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 13, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, 1867, for the purchase of the Submarine Telegraph Cable between Fort Monroe, Va., and Cherrystone, Va. The cable extends from the Back River Light, near Fort Monroe, Va., to the Cherrystone Light, Va., is twenty-three (23) miles long (more or less.) The conductor consists of (7) seven No. sixteen (16) copper wires and is double armored. The inside armor is of No. 16 wire, laid spirally. The outside armor is of No. six (6) galvanized wire, laid parallel, and bound with No. 9 galvanized wire, the whole weighing ten (10) tons to the mile. It was manufactured in Europe, for the Government, during the war. It has a lightning leak in it and ten splices, and will be sold as it lays.
The Chief Quartermaster, First Military District, reserves the right of rejecting any or all proposals which he may deem too low.
Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the receipt by the bidder of the notification acquainting him with the acceptance of his bid.
Proposals should be plainly marked "Proposals for the Purchase of Submarine Telegraph Cable," and addressed to the undersigned.
JAMES M. MOORE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and Quartermaster,
Chief Quartermaster First Mil. Dist., U. S. A.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily. Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 280 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat MKTA will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Oct. 10, 2 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 11, 12 M.
Saturday, Oct. 12, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 14, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 16, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 17, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 18, 10½ A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 11 A. M.	Monday, Oct. 21, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 23, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 24, 1 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 25, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 26, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 28, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 29, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 30, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 31, 9½ A. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 11:30 A. M.	Monday, Oct. 21, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 22, 10:30 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 22, 2 P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 23, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 24, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 25, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 25, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 26, 7 A. M.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, Sept. 25, the elegant new steamboat ARROWSMITH, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M. for above-named places.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY 50c., AND corresponding reduction on through tickets to all points West and North. The first-class steamers CONNECTICUT and C. VANDERBILT leave Pier 44 North River daily, (except Saturdays,) at 6 P. M., connecting with New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Fare on Sundays, $1 50.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 30, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M., daily, for the abovenamed places.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—THE STEAMBOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. pier at 8:45, on alternate days, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. BUNCE, will leave Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 1 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No 37 East River at 3 o'clock daily, and foot 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3:30 P. M. Express train for River Head and for Greenport, Saturday's only.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove, and all way stations, and for North Islip Saturday's only. To take effect Oct. 3.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M.; arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:58 P. M.
To take effect Oct. 5.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M. 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WOOLEN MILL, situate in William-st., between Van Brunt and Congress sts., South Brooklyn, containing seven full sets of the most improved machinery. Apply to the undersigned, at the factory, or to JERNEGAN, SMITH & BALDWIN, No. 155 Broadway, New-York. Parties will be accompanied to the property every Tuesday and Friday from 11 to 3 o'clock. JOHN GEORGE PERZEL.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, a member of the Stock Board, would like a partner with capital to form a house to transact a strictly commission business; can give reference for integrity and capacity to conduct the business in every department. Address P. A. P., Box No. 358 Post-office.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS, a wholesale stock of ready made clothing, well assorted, in one or more lots, at a large reduction from cost, for cash or approved paper; also, a lot of counters tables and shelving. Address Box No. 4,673 Post-office.

A STATIONERY-STORE FOR SALE, with the stock, fixtures and lease; the best retail location in the City; established upward of 19 years. Apply to STORE, Box No. 1,334 Post-office, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

HUDSON RIVER SLATE COMPANY, Office No. 25 Park-row, offer for sale
Billiard Beds, Mantels,
Sills and Lintels, Slate Dust,
Burial Slabs, Tiles,
Plain and Fancy Curbing, Flagging,
Counter Tops, Cemetery Stock.
Slabs of this beautiful blue slate cut to any size and shape.
Samples Shown and Orders Received at Agency,
No. 25 Park-row, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 460 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:

21,621	Woolen Blankets.	244,632	C. F. Drawers.
7,211	Rubber Blankets.	7,094	Domet Drawers.
5,068	Rubber Ponchos.	15,400	Trousers, horse.
68,455	Pegged Bootees, pairs.	107,121	Forage Caps.
83,125	Hand-sewed Bootees, pairs.	32,274	Unif. Hats, untrimmed.
36,380	Hand-sewed Boots, pairs.	21,896	Do. Inft., trimmed.
31,835	Peg'd Boots, pairs.	3,678	Do. Cav., trimmed.
22,964	Great Coats, horse.	995	Do. Art., trimmed.
105,962	Do., do., foot.	184,936	Great Coat straps.
25,418	Gray Flan'l Shirts.	18,468	Jackets, Cav. privates.
69,919	Domet Shirts.	8,285	Unif. Coats, Inft. privates.
134	Unif. Coats, Art. Musicians.	2,859	Do., do., Art. do.
824	Jackets, Cav. do.	277,413	Hat-cords, Inft.
283	Unif. Coats, Engineers.	460	Do., Hospital Stewards.
26	do., do., Ordnance.	144	Eagles for Lt. Art. Caps.
58,548	Stable Frocks.	8	Tulips. do., do.
318	Do. do. Art. Music.	227,112	Hat Eagles.
981	Do. do. Inft. do.	7,426	Hat Castles.
10,000	Mosquito bars.	4,032	Shells and flames.
236,325	Knapsacks.	60,815	Crossed Sabres.
3,980	do. straps, sets.	42,668	Crossed Cannon.
100,261	Haversacks, painted.	277,148	Hat Bugles.
236	Haversacks, unpainted.	29,797	Hat Cords, Cav.
282,511	Canteens.	30,197	Hat Cords, Art.
4,265	Cotton overalls.	1,283,604	Hat Letters.
1,949,158	Hat numbers.	98	Hat Cord and Tassels.
19,490	Do. Feathers.	429	Hosp. Stewds. Cap Wreaths.
1,027	Do. Bugles, Non. Reg.	23	Knit Drawers.
1,060	Brass Scales, N.C.S. pairs.	200	Unif. Coats, Inft., Boys.
4,585½	Brass Scales, Sergts., pairs.	425	Trowsers, foot, Boys.
100	Scale Buttons, pairs.	104	Pairs Bootees, Boys.
434	Hosp. Stewds. Letters U.	100	Shirts Flannel, Boys.
487	Hosp. Stewds. Letters S.	759	Gray Blue Great Coats, foot.
1,542	Scale Slides, pairs.	74	Trowsers, foot.
4,517	Cap Covers.	136	Trowsers, foot, Gray Blue.
3,363	Files.	17	Talmas and Hoods.
382	Rings for Lt. Art. Caps, pairs.	150	Unif. Coats, Art., Kersey.
21	Red Hair Plumes.	14	Turbans, Zouave.
13,003	Pickaxes.	963	Wall Tent Poles, sets.
16,825	Do. Handles.	15,808	Common do. do.
16,836	Axes, felling.	10,747	Hospit'l Tent Pins, large.
6,069	Axe-handles.	13,598	Do. do., small.
16,616	Axe-slings.	378,043	Common do.
33,547	Hatchets.	3,327	Wall do., large.
24,999	Hatchet-handles.	2,698	Stoves for Sibley tents.
19,242	Hatchet-slings.	108	Stoves for Sibley Tents and Pipe.
9,665	Spades	37,216	Prs. Chevrons.
1,514	Shovels.	691,649	½ yds. W'sted Lace.
5,546	Stove Pipe, pieces of.	5	Hat Cords, Ord'ce.
2	Camp Color Staffs.	48,376	Leather N'k Stocks.
35	Canteen Straps.	55,012	Scales, Corp'ls and Privates, prs.
66,3 8	Mess Pans.	51	Iron Pots.
26,694	Camp Kettles.	1,310	Machine-sewed Bootees, prs.
2	Sibley Tents.		
47	Wall Tent Flies.		
3	Marque Tents.		
436	Hospi'l Tent Poles, sets.		

Also, a quantity of irregular and damaged clothing and equipage. Samples of all can be seen at the depot for ten days prior to the sale, and catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the depot, No. 460 Washington-st.
Terms cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depots. The goods must be removed from the depot within ten days from date of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster, U. S. A., in charge of Depot A, O and E.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
AN IMPORTANT SALE
OF HIGH-CLASS GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
By order of the Executors,
On THURSDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, and continuing until the entire stock is disposed of,
AT THE LOWER STORE,
No. 203 Canal-st., corner of Mulberry-st.,
The large and valuable assortment of first-class wines, liquors, teas and groceries, being the entire stock of the well-known firm of Messrs. I. & W. Geery, in consequence of the death of Mr. I. Geery.
This stock is, doubtless, the most extensive and valuable ever offered in this City, estimated by appraisement at from $80,000 to $90,000, and will positively be sold without reserve in lots to suit purchasers.
It embraces groceries of every description, teas and coffees of all grades and choice brands; sugars, raw and refined; imported sauces, preserved fruits, olive oil, India preserves and all articles sold in a first-class grocery.
The catalogue of wines, liquors and cigars will be found unusually attractive, comprising very pure vintages, many of which, dating as far back as 1797, 1800, 1825, 1834, 1838, &c., are not to be obtained from any other source in this country or Europe. Among them will be found
SHERRIES.
Geo. III., vintage 1797, pale and brown Warsaw, old Pemartin, 1840; white seal Philopoera, London Exhibition, Seven Starr, N. P., 1825; brown, S. O. P. crown and other rare vintages.
MADEIRAS.
Blackburn, vin. 1798; Calcutta, vin. 1800; Gen. Scott, Old Reserve, Bridgeton, N. G. M. and others.
PORTS.
Red Seal Alto Douro, Black Seal Hermides, White Seal, 1821; Queens, 1858.
CHAMPAGNES.
Moet and Chandon, impt; Versenay, Sillery, Widow Clicot, G. H. Mums, Jules Mums, Cabinet, &c.
CLARETS.
Chat. Langoa, 1857; Barton and G. La Rose, 1844; La Tour, Chat. Margaux, 1858; Brandenberg and Fils, Chat. Mouton, Leoville, La Rose, Contet Canet, Finke & Co. and Natnl. Johnson's, Chat. Leoville and Margaux, 1844.
BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNE.
Romance, Chablis, Clos Vouqcot, Chambertin, Chat. d'Yquem, &c., &c.
HOCKS.
Johannisberg, Steinberger Cabinet, Hockheimer, Deidesheimer, Niersteiner, Marco Bruner, Sparkling Hocks, Moselle, Muscatelle and others.
BRANDIES.
Hennessy, vin. 1800, 1834 to 1865; Old Peach, Blackberry, &c.; Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, Holland Gin, various brands; O. K. Bourbon, Monongahela, Irish and Scotch Whiskies, asst. liqueurs and cordials, Porter, Ale, Cider, &c.
CIGARS.
Partagas, Cabanas, Cabargas, La Ritica and others. Celebrated brands in variety of packages. Terms cash. Further particulars in catalogues, which can be obtained at our office, No. 93 Liberty-st., on and after Monday, 21st instant.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY J. H. DRAPER & CO.,
ADJOURNED SALE OF CORPORATION REAL ESTATE.
FORT GANSEVOORT PROPERTY.
The Fort Gansevoort property will be sold at public auction THIS TUESDAY, Oct. 22, 1867, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, as per adjournment. This property consists of 96 lots bounded by Gansevoort, West 12th and West sts. and 10th and 13th avs. The lots fronting on the North River, (13th-av.,) will be sold including the right to the water front.
The property is leased until Dec. 15, 1867, at $2,000 per annum, and will be sold subject to said lease.
Description of the property, together with the terms and conditions of sale, may be had of the auctioneer at the time of sale.
Warrantee deeds will be given to all purchasers.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 21, 1867.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On TUESDAY, Oct. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 121 Elliot-place, between Hanson-place and Atlantic-av., Brooklyn:
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels carpets, rosewood suites in haircloth, marble-top centre-tables, French mantel clock, music-tables, mantel ornaments, superb rosewood case Chickering & Sons' piano, seven octaves, round corners, superior tone and finish, used but a few months, cost $800; velvet rugs, pictures in gilt and black-walnut frames, crimson damask window-curtains, ottomans, card-receivers, reception-chairs, &c.
DINING-ROOM—Extension-table, buffet and chairs, bookracks, pictures, sewing-tables, silver-plated ware, china and glassware.
BEDROOMS—Rosewood and black-walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, ingrain carpets, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; vases, pictures, toilet sets, &c., &c. Also, all the kitchen furniture.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY,
MOSAIC INLAID TABLES, MARBLE PEDESTALS, VASES, &c., &c.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday, Oct. 22,) at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesrooms, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and elegant collection of Italian marble, just landed, all of which are of new and beautiful designs, selected by Mr. G. B. Pandolfini, in Italy, whose long experience in the business and well-known taste are a sufficient guarantee of their artistic finish. The invoice embraces about 25 pieces of Carrara statuary, marble figures, groups and busts; alabaster statuettes, Mosaic inlaid tables, with carved marble figure; stands, vases of great variety, card receivers, etagere ornaments, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Oct. 22, at 11 o'clock, within the store,
1,000 packages Malaga Raisins, wholes, halves and quarters, slightly stained.
5 barrels Currants.

W. H. MILLER, Auctioneer.
JOHNSON & MILLER WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern, the following dividend-paying stocks:
41 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co., par.....$20
19 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co., par........... 50
100 shares Grand-st. and Newtown Railroad Co., par.. 10
Also, 200 shares Plymouth Silver Mining Co., $20, hypothecated.

JAMES CAGNEY, Auctioneer. Office No. 515 Washington-st., near Spring.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, of the private residence No. 12 Ashland-place, Perry-st., 14 rooms, and contains rosewood and black walnut parlor suites and marble-top tables, black walnut and mahogany marble-top chamber suites, fine bedding, etagere, oil paintings, velvet and Brussels carpets, curtains, marble-top buffet, dining and kitchen furniture, &c. Catalogues at sale. N. B. Cash advanced on every description of merchandise.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—SALE OF PROPERTY FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid taxes for the year 1863 and for regular rents for Croton water for the year 1862, will take place at auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the fourteenth day of November next, at twelve o'clock noon, and continue from day to day until the whole of said property shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the property so to be sold for unpaid taxes and Croton water rents is published once a week in the New-York *Daily Tribune*, a newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.
By order of R. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1867.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon the distillery and fixtures known as McGee's Distillery, situated at No. 74 Robinson-st., New-York City, for the payment of a tax assessed against JOHN H. McGEE, distiller, et al., as due the United States, and for fraud upon the Internal Revenue Laws, and said property will be sold at public auction on the premises on the 16th day of October, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
J. F. BAILEY,
Collector Fourth District New-York.
The above sale is adjourned to the 14th day of November, 1867, at the same time and place.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—TO-NIGHT.
Director....................MAX MARETZEK
ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-NIGHT—IL TROVATORE.
Last night but one of Mme. PAREPA-ROSA.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 22, at 8,
(Sixteenth Subscription Night,)
by general desire, Verdi's most popular opera,
IL TROVATORE.
MME. PAREPA-ROSA,
MME. NATALIE TESTA,
SIG. PANCANI, SIG. BELLINI, SIG. BARILI.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, Oct. 23,
FAUST! FAUST!
MISS MINNIE A. HAUCK,
MME. NATALIE TESTA,
SIG. ANASTASI, SIG. BELLINI,
SIG. ANTONUCCI, MME. FLEURY,
NOTICE will be given of the repetition of DON BUCEFALO.
On THURSDAY EVENING, OPERA IN BROOKLYN, THE HUGUENOTS.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GRAND MATINEE.
Seats can now be secured and tickets be had at the Academy and the regular ticket-offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.
DIRECTOR....................MAX MARETZEK
Sixth appearance in America of the celebrated tragedienne,
FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, at 8,
When will be produced for the first time,
ADRIENNE, THE ACTRESS.
SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED FOR SIX REPRESENTATIONS IN ADVANCE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director....................MAX MARETZEK
First appearance in Brooklyn of the celebrated tragedienne,
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 8,
when will be produced Dr. Mosenthal's highly successful drama,
DEBORAH.
Seats can now be secured and tickets be had in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music, and in New-York at No. 114 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN....................Lessee and Director
THE HOUSE CROWDED WITH THE ELITE AND FASHION OF THE CITY
to witness the
MOST SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION OF THE SEASON,
THE GRAND DUCHESS,
which will be presented every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
with the same
POWERFUL CAST, GORGEOUS COSTUMES,
FINE CHORUS AND COMPLETE ORCHESTRA.
Mlle. TOSTEE as THE GRAND DUCHESS.
Messrs. Guffroy, Duchesne, Leduc, Lagriffoul, Mlle. de Felcourt, and all the members of the
GREAT PARISIAN OPERA COMPANY.
The next GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE will be on SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
Mr. Bateman begs to announce the commencement of his FRENCH DRAMATIC SEASON,
On TUESDAY, OCT. 22,
and FIRST APPEARANCE in New-York of his
PARISIAN DRAMATIC COMPANY,
including, among the number of Paris favorites, the great artists,
Mons. LA ROCHE, of the Theatre Francais,
And Mlle. DEBORAH, of the Theatre Imperial de l'Odeon.
The OPENING PIECE will be Feuillet's
ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
MARGUERITE....................MLLE. DEBORAH
MAXIME....................MONS. LA ROCHE
The nights for French Drama will be TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and the FIRST DRAMATIC MATINEE will be on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30.
Doors open at 7½ P. M.; commence at 8 P. M.
Admission $1; reserved seats $1 50; gallery 50 cents; balcony boxes $8 to $10; proscenium boxes $10 to $15.
Tickets for sale at the theatre and at the usual offices. Season tickets to be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the theatre.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE GRAND DUCHESS
will be presented
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22.
Seats secured in advance.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....................Director.
MATINEES AT 2½ O'CLOCK,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
IMMENSE COMBINATION.
THE GREAT JOHN HENRY,
CHAMPION RIDER OF EUROPE!
MLLE. EMILIE HENRIETTA,
Premiere Equestrienne from the Cirque Napoleon Paris, together with the full strength of the
MAMMOTH NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE,
will appear in brilliant and diversified
SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
EVERY NIGHT at 8 and at both the Matinees.
Admission 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents; children under ten, 50 cents.

"LOOK IN" AT NO. 389 BROADWAY,
See heads of the good and the bad, the high and the low, virtuous and vicious, educated and ignorant, MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY, always Open and Free.
Examinations of ladies and gentlemen, with full written Charts of Characters, daily. Ladies in attendance.

FIRST CLASSICAL SOIREE
OF THE
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
For Season 1867-68,
AT THE HALL OF THE CONSERVATORY,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 23,
At 8 o'clock.
Tickets, $1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1867.
ON THE PETITION OF WILLIAM WRIGHT, of New-York, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the third day of January, 1854, for an improvement in operating cut-off valves of steam engines for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the third day of January, 1868. It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY the sixteenth day of December next at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted. Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application. Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony. Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican and Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of NATHANIEL DOLE, bankrupt, in bankruptcy, before John Hatch.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as the assignee of NATHANIEL DOLE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and the State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York the 12th day of October, A. D. 1867.
I. M. ANDRUSS,
No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK. IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. LADD, bankrupt.—At New-York City, the 4th day of October, 1867. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM G. LADD, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the said District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. JUDSON, bankrupt. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of William B. Judson, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.
Dated at New-York City, Oct. 7, 1867.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF
PUBLIC PROPERTY,
OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 10, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 919 North Main-st., St. Louis, on the 29th day of October inst., commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage, viz:
37,500 WOOLEN BLANKETS.
These blankets are all new, and in the best condition, and offer great inducements to dealers.
A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place. Samples of all may be seen at the depot at any time previous to the sale.
TERMS—Cash in Government funds, ten per cent. down; the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper, U. S. A.

WILLIAM W. BACKUS, Auctioneer.
LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE AND AUCTION ROOM,
No. 371 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.
BACKUS & HOOD,
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, 1867,
At 12 o'clock, at the Long Island Real Estate Auction Rooms, at No. 371 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, the following valuable improved real estate at auction:
Three new two-story basement and sub-cellar houses, on the west side of Tompkins-av., built in the best manner by day's work, frame filled in with brick, tin roof, and contains all modern improvements, such as gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, range, heater, &c.
Terms easy, and will be given at time of sale. Title perfect.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
AT THE "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," NO. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, S. W. CORNER 12TH-ST.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
On the evenings of THURSDAY, Oct. 31, and FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock each evening.
Important sale of fine oil paintings, water colors, drawings, fine engravings, &c., &c., by favorite American and European artists.
Full particulars hereafter.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL TO-MORROW AT 11 o'clock, at No. 86 Cedar-st., a large assortment of fine furniture, several carriages, wagons, sleighs, &c. Particulars and catalogues at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On TUESDAY, Oct. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 40 Washington-square, corner 4th and Macdougal sts.:
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting in part of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in crimson damask, do. in haircloth, do. in green plush, gilt frame French plate mirrors, cornices and base, rosewood marble-top centre tables, oil paintings, etageres, rosewood marble-top dress bureaus, bedsteads, washstand, chairs in haircloth, side tables, amoir-a-glace, mahogany, rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, painted cottage suites, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, sideboards, mahogany dining table, china, crockery, glassware, cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
CHANGE OF TIME.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 7½.
FOURTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
OF
The new Drama written by M. Levick, Esq.,
PALE JANET;
OR,
THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM.
ENTHUSIASM UNABATED.
CROWD CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
ENRAPTURED BEYOND PRECEDENT.
NO DIMINUTION IN THE AUDIENCES.
To be seen at all hours,
A LIVING GORILLA,
has
JUST ARRIVED FROM AFRICA.
It is the first ever captured alive. Brought to this country at an expense of
OVER EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS.
An extensive collection of beautiful
LIVING FISH, FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT
A GIANTESS, A DWARF, A CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
TEN LIVING SEA LEOPARDS,
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Manager and General Director.........JOHN DE POL.
FOURTH WEEK.
UNPARALLELED TRIUMPH
OF THE
DEVIL'S AUCTION;
OR, THE
GOLDEN BRANCH.
THIS WEEK.
Mlle. GUISEPPINA MORLACCHI,
THE
TERPSICHOREAN STAR OF EUROPE,
and acknowledged
FIRST DANSEUSE OF THE AGE,
whose universal success and world-wide reputation render it unnecessary to name the different European theatres where she has appeared, will make her first appearance
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 23.
EVERY EVENING.
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY MATINEE,
AT 1 O'CLOCK.
THE LARGEST NUMBER OF
PREMIERES DANSEUSES
EVER PRESENTED ON ONE STAGE.
CALYO'S TRANSFORMATION.
Mlle. ELISA BLASINI, Premiere Danseuse Asoluta.
AUGUSTA SOHLKE, Premiere Danseuse.
ERMESILDA DIANI, Premiere Danseuse.
EUGENIA LUPO, Premiere Danseuse.
AURELIA RICOI, Premiere Danseuse.
MR. DE POL'S
GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY,
GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY,
AND
Sig. GIOVANO LUPO,
the favorite
First Male Dancer.
from the Imperial Theatre, Bordeaux, who has never appeared with any other company or at any other theatre in the United States.
In accordance with popular desire M. de Pol will present the above
UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTIONS,
the popular prices of admission remaining as usual.
RESERVED SEATS FOR
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE,
AT BOX-OFFICE OF THEATRE,
CHICKERING'S, No. 652 Broadway,
MACOY'S, No. 114 Broadway.

NO! YOU NEVER SAW IT!
IT IS NOT THE SAME!
THE PILGRIM,
now on exhibition at BUNYAN HALL, corner 15th-st. and Broadway, is entirely new. Has no connection with any Panoramic Exhibition in the country. Produced at an immense cost, it is the GRANDEST RELIGIOUS ENTERTAINMENT in the world. FIFTY SPLENDID TABLEAUX. EXQUISITE MUSIC BY PHILLIP PHILLIPS. GRAND CLOSING SPECTACLE. Open at 7; begins at 8. Matinee at 2 o'clock on TUESDAY and SATURDAY. Admission 50 cents and $1.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—One hundred performers, under the conductorship of Mr. CARL BERGMANN. The first public rehearsal will take place on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 25, at 2½ o'clock, at the Academy of Music. Subscriptions received at Messrs. Jordens & Martens', No. 758 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway. Tickets for 5 Concerts and 15 Rehearsals, $10; three tickets for each of the 5 Concerts, $15.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

NOW OPEN!
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
GRAND EXHIBITION
of National Industrial Products.
Admission 50 cents. 14th-st., near 6th-av.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. ALFORD H. PEASE, PIANIST, having returned to the City, is now prepared to accept engagements for concerts, &c., for any city in the United States. Applications should be made to L. F. Harrison, Irving Hall, New-York.

THE TURF.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
JEROME PARK RACES.
Special trains will be run direct to the track on each day of the above races, leaving depot corner of 42d-st. and 4th-av. at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M., returning immediately after the races are over.
Fare for round trip, 50 cents.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND PHYSICAL CULTURE,
Everett Rooms, 34th-st. and Broadway.
Gentlemen's Evening Class at
HARVARD ROOMS,
6th-av., cor. 42d-st.
TUESDAY and FRIDAY,
8 o'clock.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing a description of the German.

MUSICAL.

MASON AND HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION. Fifty styles at $75 to $1,000 each. Second hand instruments of various makers at low prices. ORGANS TO RENT.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 885 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES — GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

ATTENTION, PIANO-FORTE PURCHASERS. Entire renting stock, 50 piano-fortes, sacrificed; closing business; first-class 7-octaves, manufactured by Bradbury, Raven & Bacon, Worcester, Chickering, Dunham, &c., nearly new, for half cost; also, assortment new piano-fortes less than manufacturers' prices. McDONALD & CO., No. 20 4th-av.

FREDERICK BLUME HAS OPENED branch music and piano warerooms at No. 1125 Broadway, 2d door above 25th-st. Elegant rosewood "new scale" Pianos. Prince's celebrated Melodeons for sale and to let.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand Piano-fortes, from $100 to $700, to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

LE GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN, sung by the Bateman French Opera Troupe. All the gems published by WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

SIGNOR GIANNETTI, PROFESSOR FOR the last two years in the Musical Conservatory, is giving piano and singing lessons at No. 46 East 14th-st. Terms moderate.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO., NO. 37 UNION-square, (Broadway,) New-York. Sunday-school music, American organs and superior pianos.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARMELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.
Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

COKE, $3 A CHALDRON, DELIVERED, made from best imported coal; large and clean; families, dealers and hotels supplied. Manhattan Gas-Works, 15th-st. and Avenue C. J. SMITH.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of EBBS, WHITLOCK & ANDERSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be continued and transacted under the name and style of EBBS & WHITLOCK, who will assume all liabilities of the concern.
CHARLES EBBS,
ALEX. S. WHITLOCK,
JAS. S. ANDERSON.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.

No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1867.
MR. GREENVILLE WINTHROP HAS this day withdrawn from the firm of GREENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.
The undersigned will continue the business of broker in Foreign Exchange, Gold, Government Securities, &c.
EUGENE WINTHROP.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY, Oct. 25. SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
Last nights of Mr. Augustin Daly's
Wonderfully successful
Sensation Drama,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
with its great New-York cast.
THE FIRE SCENE BY MOONLIGHT,
and the
THRILLING RAILROAD SENSATION,
as played for over 75 nights in New-York and vicinity.
Produced under the personal supervision of the author.
No pains or expense will be spared to make this reproduction the event of the season in Brooklyn.
BOX OFFICE OPEN
TUESDAY, Oct. 22, at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22,
will be presented for the fourth time Douglas Jerrold's fine Drama (which has met with such great success) of
THE RENT DAY,
with its new scenery and unequaled cast:
Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. W. R. FLOYD, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. O. H. ROCKWELL, Miss CLARA JENNINGS, Miss MARY GANNON, and others.
To conclude with the capital petite Comedy of
FORTY AND FIFTY.
Characters by Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. O. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. W. H. POPE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss MARY BARRETT and Miss MARY SCOTT.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, (second time,) STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
THURSDAY, Oct. 24, (last time,) A DANGEROUS GAME.
FRIDAY, Oct. 25, (first time,) A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
SATURDAY, Oct. 26, (last time,) THE RENT DAY and FORTY AND FIFTY.
In rehearsal and will speedily be produced,
AN ORIGINAL DRAMA
of powerful interest and peculiar effects.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7¼; begins at 7¾.
Lessee and Manager....................WM. WHEATLEY
Second year of the world-renowned
BLACK CROOK,
AND JARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
NUMBERING OVER SEVENTY DANSEUSES,
selected from the best schools of Europe.
TUESDAY, Oct. 22, 1867, and EVERY NIGHT,
ENTIRELY NEW ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT HIT OF
LA GARDE IMPERIALE.
NUMBERING 150 CHILDREN,
forming a
REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS,
fully equipped in
SPLENDID NEW UNIFORMS FROM PARIS.
Brilliant reception of the
TWO PREMIERS ASSOLUTA.
GRAND BALLET
OF
70, 70, 70, 70, 70, 70, 70,
AND THE
CHILD VIVANDIERE,
&c., &c., &c.
FIRST MALE DANCER OF THE DAY.
Splendid Scenery, Costumes, Armors, &c., &c.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF JULIA DEAN.
TUESDAY—DEBORAH.
JULIA DEAN AS DEBORAH.
FRIDAY—Farewell Benefit of Julia Dean.
SATURDAY—Last Julia Dean Matinee.
MONDAY—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
EIGHTH WEEK OF
SUCCESSFUL BURLESQUE.
TWO OLD FAVORITES REVIVED.
CINDERELLA AND FRA DIAVOLO.
LEFFINGWELL AS CLORINDA AND BEPPO.
MRS. SEDLEY BROWN AS CINDERELLA.
MATINEE WEDNESDAYS.

THEATRE COMIQUE—NO. 514 BROADWAY
The Fashionable Temple of the Muses.
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!
First appearance in this country of the
FUSI-YAMA TROUPE OF JAPANESE,
Who will appear in their wonderful feats, which are pronounced far superior to all the efforts of their predecessors.
BEN COTTON and SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.
Charley White in his laughable sketches.
Miss Eva Brent, Mdlle. Ida Devere, Dick Ralph and the entire company in the best bill ever presented here.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, complimentary benefit to Mr. JAMES LINGARD, afternoon and night.
Regular Matinee every SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

MLLE. GIUSEPPINA MORLACCHI.
BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE, Oct. 28, 1867.
The Management have the honor to announce to the public of New-York the arrival and approaching debut of MLLE. GIUSEPPINA MORLACCHI, the acknowledged greatest Terpsichorean artiste of the day.
In the announcement of this event Mr. De Pol claims to have inaugurated a new era for the American stage. Determined on taking the reins of management to present to the public a spectacle of terpsichorean excellence never yet seen on this continent, Mr. De Pol feels already, by the unprecedented and continued success that his efforts in presenting in THE DEVIL'S AUCTION, OR THE GOLDEN BRAND, the greatest number of star dancers ever brought out on one stage, either here or in Europe, that he has fulfilled his promises to the public. Not willing, however, to rest on laurels so quickly and easily gained, he will have the honor, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 23, 1867,
to present, for the first time in America,
Mlle. GIUSEPPINA MORLACCHI.
In alluding to the debut of this great artiste, the Management feel that there will at once and entirely be dismissed from the mind of the public the rumors that an artiste of so great a reputation as Mlle. Morlacchi would never come to this country, and her reputation and artistic merit being already acknowledged. Notwithstanding the immense additional outlay the engagement of Mlle. Morlacchi has occasioned, prices will remain as usual. JOHN DE POL,
Manager and General Director.

DODWORTH HALL.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY.
THE ADVENTURES OF MRS. BROWN.
MRS. BROWN AT THE PLAY.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES.
(FOURTH SEASON, 1867-68.)
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS takes pleasure in announcing the
FOURTH SEASON OF THE SYMPHONY SOIREES,
To take place during the Fall and Winter at
STEINWAY HALL.
THE FIRST SYMPHONY SOIREE WILL TAKE PLACE ON SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 26., AT 8.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
SUBSCRIPTION TICKET, including reserved seat, SIX DOLLARS.
SINGLE TICKET, with reserved seat, TWO DOLLARS.
CIRCULARS
containing full programmes and particulars can be had at Steinway & Sons', Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Jorden & Marten's, No. 758 Broadway; at Pond's up-town music-store, No. 865 Broadway; at G. Steck & Co.'s, No. 141 8th-st., near Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.
WHERE SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW RECEIVED.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, } Musical
A. F. LEJEAL, }
HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

MLLE. EMILIE HENRIETTA,
The sensational Parisian equestrienne,
AT THE CIRCUS TO-NIGHT!

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A CARD.
Dr. M. E. DIRIX, Homeopathic General Practitioner, begs leave to inform the public and the ladies in particular, that a subscription list is now open to his "Woman's Complete Guide to Health," being the most important, practical and unique popular work on the diseases peculiar to women ever published, and only to be obtained at the author's residence, 12th-st., near 5th-av., South Brooklyn. Dr. Dirix receives at his residence a limited number of patients requiring the Doctor's special care and attendance in diseases both of a medical and surgical character.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. ALLEN, 119 GREENWICH-AV., near 13th st. Ladies suffering from any cause, insured immediate relief with safety. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-lire Marie. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Republican Ratification Meeting.

The Republicans of the Twelfth Assembly District met at No. 21 Avenue D last evening to ratify the nominations made by the Republican Party. Mr. STEPHEN WRIGHT presided.

The first speaker was Major HAGGERTY, who gave his idea of what Republicanism meant. He said to his mind it meant equal rights to all. That was the idea he expected the Republican Party to carry out when he joined their ranks. It was the Republican Party that had carried on the war, out of which they had happily come triumphant. Speaking of the war, he said, not only had it conferred freedom on four millions of bondmen here, but it had done, and was still doing, untold good for the working classes of Europe. It had emboldened them to stand up for their rights, and it had placed a volcano beneath the feet of the despots of Europe.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER made a spirited address, urging his audience to come forward on election day and turn that stronghold of Democracy, the Twelfth Assembly District, into a Republican camping-ground.

Mr. ROBERT CROWE then made a few remarks, shortly after which the meeting adjourned.

Republican Meeting in the Sixteenth Assembly District.

The Republican organization of the Sixteenth Assembly District had a spirited mass meeting last evening in the hall of the Demilt Dispensary, corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue. Among the speakers were Hon. John Oakey of Brooklyn, Col. Beeny, Dr. Moore, Thos. Stevenson, Mr. Frankenheimer, J. F. Ranney, Major Haggerty and Dr. Snodgrass. The tenor of all the speeches was that of entire confidence in the success of the Republican ticket in the State at the coming election, provided the Republicans set themselves to work zealously and saw to it that the full vote of the party was brought out. The principal speech of the evening was that of Major HAGGERTY, the Republican nominee for County Clerk, whose eloquence, humor and anecdote drew forth alternate applause and laughter from the audience. Resolutions were adopted pledging the organization to a thorough canvass of the district, and a Committee from each election district was appointed to see to it that every Republican voter was registered previous to the day of election.

Republican Meeting in the Twentieth Ward.

An enthusiastic meeting of Union Republicans was held last evening at the Temperance Hall, corner of Forty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue. The chair was occupied by Mr. GEORGE W. BRADFORD. The proceedings were opened by the Anderson Glee Club with a national song. The Chairman introduced Mr. WM. H. BURLEIGH, who reviewed at great length the action of the Democratic Party before, during the war and since it. He thought the party in its present attitude remarkably like a carricature he had seen lately in one of the illustrated papers. It was that of a ragged, emaciated wretch, all his angularities projecting from the rags which charitably tried to cover him, who with a confident air, his hands thrust deep in his breeches pockets, which were empty, demanded from the bar-tender before whom he stood, "Ain't my face good for a drink?" This, he thought illustrated the Democracy as it stood and the impudence which supported its characteless raggedness. The speaker also marked out with much energy the duties of the Republican Party at the present crisis and York the dangers of apathy.

He was followed by Major DOUGLAS CAMPBELL in an earnest speech directed to the same end—to stir up his party to prompt, earnest and united action.

Mr. WILSON BERRYMAN, candidate for Senator for the Eighth Senatorial District, also spoke.

Union Republican County Convention.

Delegates from the various districts met in convention at the headquarters, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, last evening, for the purpose of making nominations for County officers. Mr. FRED. C. WAGNER was chosen Chairman, and Messrs. COLPER and BELL Secretaries. After calling the roll the Convention adjourned, without transacting any business, till Thursday night.

The Kings County Democracy.

The nominations placed before the people by the Democratic "Ring" do not meet with the enthusiastic indorsement that ordinarily characterizes the rank and file of that party. The party generally gives a majority of from 5,000 to 9,000 votes, but the chances to-day are that the demoralization among the people will reduce that to nothing.

A meeting is called for this evening by certain prominent Democrats, for the avowed purpose of disapproving of the nominations of the regular conventions, and "taking such measures as will secure the triumph of the party at the ensuing election." In other words, it looks very much as if there would be a third ticket in the field.

The friends of GIDDINGS are pressing him for Register in place of MCLAUGHLIN; DEWITT for County Judge in place of IRGY; NORRIS for Coroner in place of SLATTERLY.

Another plan suggested is to hold a mass meeting at the Park and permit the people to nominate a ticket of their own. This, if carried into effect, is for the purpose of placing a ticket of "solid Democrats" in the field who would be willing to stand as against the "Ring" mode of nominating, but who would not expect to be elected. Whatever may be done—and there are scores of "intentions"—it is very evident that the Democracy is by no means a happy family at present.

One of the ablest of the present Justices is Judge MICHAEL J. DUNNE, a Democrat, who, being overslaughed by the Nominating Convention, does not propose to submit to its control, and has issued the following card:

The City Convention, which met Saturday afternoon, placed in nomination JOHN DELMAR, Esq., of the Eighth Ward, for the position of Justice for the First District. I requested the delegation from the Sixth Ward to place my name before that Convention as a candidate, which request was complied with. I stated to the leader of the delegation that he would find many of my friends in that Convention that would support my nomination when the formal ballot was had, although appearances were against me. I don't wish to play the role of a sorehead, but I do think that the conduct of Mr. KEATING, of the Sixth, who, before a formal ballot was had, withdrew my name from the Convention, without my knowledge or authority, was rascally and shameful. I stated to Mr. KEATING, as well as all other delegates who applied to me, that I wished my name to be placed before the Convention, and that I would abide by its action. Since my name was not before the Convention for a formal vote, I do not feel myself bound by its action. Within a few days, if my friends desire it, I will place myself before the citizens of Brooklyn as an independent candidate for the position of Justice of the Peace for the First District Court. Respectfully,

Oct. 21, 1867. MICHAEL J. DUNNE.

Kings County Republican Ticket.

The friends of Mr. F. B. STRYKER have the resignation of his nomination to the County Clerkship in their hands, and it is understood that the nomination will be tendered to Supervisor CHAS. CHESHIRE. Efforts are also making to transfer the name of Major SCHURIG to the County Clerkship, so that Mayor BOOTH may have the head of the ticket as Register. The County Convention reassembles to-day at 3 o'clock to consider what is best under the very peculiar circumstances accompanying the present canvass.

Tammany Senatorial Nominations.

The Tammany Senatorial Conventions met last night. The following are the results:

The Convention in the Fourth Senatorial District nominated Mr. WM. M. TWEED, unanimously.

The Fifth District Convention organized with DAVID S. PAIGE as Chairman.

There was a full delegation from each ward present, and each ward had a candidate: MICHAEL NORTON, from the Eighth; IGNATIUS FLYNN, from the Ninth; EDWARD SCHELL, from the Fifteenth, and DAVID V. FREEMAN, from the Sixteenth.

Five *viva voce* votes were taken, each resulting in 13 for NORTON, 13 for FLYNN, 11 for SCHELL, and 13 for FREEMAN—each ward supporting its candidate. A recess was resorted to in the hope that a consultation would produce harmony, but after the recess the vote stood the same as before.

It being apparent that no nomination could be made under these circumstances, a motion was carried that the Chair appoint a committee of two from each ward, who should consult and report to the Convention on Tuesday night at 9 o'clock, to which time the Convention adjourned.

In the Sixth Senatorial District THOMAS J. CREAMER was nominated.

In the Seventh Senatorial District the Convention met last evening, U. S. District Attorney SAMUEL G. COURTNEY in the chair. Mr. COURTNEY, on taking the chair, said they must nominate a man who occupied no equivocal position; one opposed to the Excise and Registry Laws, and one who would vote right for United States Senator. Comptroller RICHARD B. CONNOLLY then moved, after a highly eulogistic speech, that Hon. JOHN J. BRADLEY be the nominee, which was carried unanimously. Three cheers were then given for the nominee, three more for the Chairman, and three more for JAMES O'BRIEN, the candidate for Sheriff. A committee of three then waited upon the nominee and informed him of his nomination, and on his appearance the Convention gave practical evidence of their opposition to the Excise Law by drinking *ad libitum* at the nominee's expense.

In the Eighth Senatorial District the Convention met in Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues. After balloting with no success, the vote standing—HENRY W. GENET, 15; ALEXANDER WARD, 15; WILLIAM HITCHMAN, 13—the Convention adjourned to this evening at 8 o'clock.

Second Senatorial Republican Convention.

The Republican Senatorial Convention for the Second District met last evening to nominate a candidate for the Second Senatorial District. The principal candidates were HENRY R. PIERSON, President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, and W. N. GOODRICH, ex-member of Assembly. Eight ballots were taken without an election, and on the ninth ballot Mr. GOODRICH was nominated.

Sixth Senatorial District.

The Republican Convention of the Sixth Senatorial District met last night at the corner of Sixth-street and Bowery, and, without effecting a nomination, adjourned until Thursday evening.

Sixth Senatorial District Democratic Convention.

This Convention (Cooper Institute) met last evening at the Tenth Ward Hotel and unanimously nominated Mr. DANIEL M. O'BRIEN as their candidate. A committee of fifteen was then appointed to wait upon the nominee, and in case he should decline to run, to fill the vacancy.

Third (Brooklyn) Senatorial Republican Nomination.

The Republican Convention of the Third Senatorial District met yesterday afternoon at No. 9 Court-street, Mr. VAN BRUNT in the chair, Capt. JOHN HALL, Secretary. After the reception of credentials, Mr. MONTROSS nominated Mr. GEORGE P. WILEY, of the Sixth Ward, for State Senator. Mr. P. W. KENYON seconded the motion, and Mr. SILAS B. DUTCHER heartily indorsed it, after which the nomination was carried by acclamation, and Messrs. KENYON, DUTCHER and ALLEN were appointed a committee to acquaint Mr. WILEY of his selection.

Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY represents the district now, and has been renominated by the regular Democracy.

Radical Republican Assembly Conventions.

The Republican Assembly Convention of the Third District, met last night and adjourned to Friday, at 7½ P. M., without making a nomination.

The Eleventh District Convention renominated JOHN V. GRIDLEY.

The Nineteenth District Convention adjourned to Thursday, at 8 P. M. No nomination made.

The Twentieth District Convention nominated GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT.

Democratic Assembly Nominations.

The Democratic Conventions for the nomination of members of Assembly for the various districts of Kings County met last evening, when the following nominations were made:

First District—Patrick Burns.
Second District—Adjourned till Thursday next.
Third District—Adjourned till this evening.
Fourth District—Adjourned.
Fifth District—W. C. Jones.
Sixth District—John Reber, Sixteenth Ward.
Seventh District—Caleb L. Smith, Thirteenth Ward.
Eighth District—Dewitt C. Tower, Seventeenth Ward.
Ninth District—John C. Jacobs.

Coroner for Kings County.

The Kings County Medical Society are dissatisfied with the nominations of both parties for Coroner, and to-night they hold a meeting to consider the subject. Dr. NORRIS is urged before them.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Another Williamsburgh Tragedy—A Desperado Cuts His Wife's Throat and Then Cuts His Own.

The excitement attending the double tragedy on the south side, where a maudlin drunkard used his dirk with such fearful effect as to murder one human being and place the life of another in jeopardy, has scarcely subsided when yet another and more frightful deed is perpetrated on the north side of Williamsburgh.

At about 8 o'clock yesterday morning Officer JAMES LEE, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, while patrolling his beat in North Eighth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., saw a woman rush out of the basement of a tenement-house between First and Second streets, with blood streaming from her throat and her face deathly pale. The officer immediately ran toward the wounded woman, but before he reached her she fell dead upon the sidewalk without uttering a word.

It was soon ascertained that the woman's throat had been cut by her husband, a notoriously desperate fellow, named THOMAS MULLANE, and the utmost excitement prevailed in the neighborhood.

While the officer was examining the still warm body of the murdered woman, he observed her murderous husband ascending from the basement where he committed the bloody deed, flourishing a razor in his right hand.

When MULLANE saw Officer LEE approach he made an apparent effort to commit self-destruction by cutting his throat, and the officer, who knew well the desperate character of the man, called out to him: "Now, don't do anything you'll be sorry for!" The officer then made an effort to disarm and secure MULLANE, but the latter showed a disposition to attack him with the razor, and in self-defence he struck him with his locust.

The murderer then escaped the clutches of the officer and ran a few feet, when he stopped and drew the razor across his own throat, inflicting a mortal wound. He then attempted to run further, when he fell fainting on the sidewalk, a short distance from where his wife's body was lying in a pool of her own warm blood.

By this time a large number of excited persons of both sexes had congregated around the body of the murdered woman, and they finally removed it to the apartments of JOHN MCGUIRK, No. 54 North Eighth-street, where the tragedy occurred, and where MULLANE and his wife were temporarily abiding. The Police, finding that MULLANE still lived, removed him to the Station-house in Fourth-street and summoned surgical aid, but the wretched man was beyond human succor. He died within an hour.

The bodies of both the murdered woman and the suicide were given in charge to Coroner SMITH, who directed that they be sent to the dead-house in the Western District.

THE ANTECEDENTS OF THE MURDERER.

The previous character of the murderer and suicide was very bad. He has always been a terror to his neighbors and an annoyance to the Police. About a year ago he assaulted Officer COLAHAN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, with a sword, was convicted of the offence and served a term in the Penitentiary for it. No sooner had he served out that term than he renewed his hard courses, and finally on the night of the 15th of June last he shot and seriously wounded a man named PATRICK MCELROY. He was arrested for this latter offence at the time, but was not tried until very recently, when he pleaded guilty to assault, with intent to be bodily harm, before Judge DIKEMAN. This plea was accepted, and MULLANE received the very light sentence of five days in the Penitentiary. This term of imprisonment expired on Friday last, when he returned to his wife, and, so far as known, they have lived harmoniously together until the time of the tragedy. He even treated the unhappy woman with extreme kindness a short time previous to murdering her. The murder was as sudden as it was terrible. MULLANE was in the act of shaving himself, when he suddenly stopped, seized his wife by the hair, threw back her head and inflicted the wound which caused her death. So suddenly was this accomplished that MCGUIRK and his wife, who were present at the time, knew nothing of it until they saw the blood streaming from the murdered woman and the bloody weapon held above her head by the murderer.

MULLANE was a junkman by occupation, and was long a resident of the Fourteenth Ward. He was a native of Ireland, 38 years of age, and his wife was also a native of Ireland, about 25 years of age.

Coroner SMITH will hold an inquest at the County Court-house on Wednesday afternoon next.

The Murdered Patrolman—Special Order of Superintendent Kennedy—Provision for the Widow.

The following special order with regard to the death of Officer ROBERT S. MCCHESNEY, of the Eighth Precinct, who was killed by an abandoned woman on Saturday evening while in the discharge of his duty, was issued yesterday by Superintendent KENNEDY:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 1,624.—Another of our comrades has fallen by the hand of the assassin. Patrolman ROBERT S. MCCHESNEY, of the Eighth Precinct, lost his life on Saturday evening while in the faithful discharge of the duties of his office; and it is becoming in the Metropolitan Police force to pay proper honors to his memory. The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 66 Poplar-street, Brooklyn. The entire command of the Eighth Precinct, and one section each from the off platoon of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Precincts will attend the funeral. And for which purpose each section, under charge of a sergeant, will report to Inspector WALLING, at the Brooklyn Central Office, corner of Washington and Johnson streets, at 1 o'clock.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Supt.

GEO. W. DILKS, Inspector.

The President of the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday received the following from Mr. ISAAC BELL, JR., President of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction and of the Commissioners of the Riot Relief Fund:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1867.

DEAR SIR: I may not go down for a few days, but meanwhile you can assure the widow of the murdered MCCHESNEY that she will receive through you an appropriation of $500 from the Riot Relief Fund.

ISAAC BELL.

Hon. THOMAS C. ACTON.

It is announced that a similar allowance will be granted to the widow of any policeman who falls in future in the performance of his duty.

JAIL BREAKING.

Discovery of a Conspiracy Among the Tombs Prisoners to Escape—The Murder of a Keeper Contemplated.

On Friday last information reached Capt. JAMES COULTER, Warden of the City Prison, to the effect that a conspiracy to escape was on foot among the prisoners, and he took the necessary steps to frustrate their intentions. From subsequent developments it appears that the plan of operations matured be the conspirators was to open all the cells occupied by those prisoners in the secret simultaneously, about the hour that the morning visitors are admitted, and make a sudden dash for the door, at which a number of outside friends were to gather, and by recourse to violence, force their way out of the prison. Search being made through the ring-leaders' cells, a key capable of opening every cell in the prison was found concealed in the cell occupied by ROBERT SHAW, who is awaiting trial on the charge of burglary. In the same cell, and in possession of JAS. GARDINER, was found a coil of stout rope. Other cells were found to contain a jimmy, half-a-dozen files, a screwdriver, and other tools of a similar description. MICHAEL WEAVER, GEORGE WILSON, WM. LEWIS and ROBERT SHAW, all alleged burglars, with JAMES GARDINER, JOSEPH SMITH and HENRY MARDEN, all under arrest for highway robbery, were yesterday removed from their cells in the upper tiers and secured in the condemned cells. The scheme of operation was an extensive one as developed by the investigations of the Warden and his assistants, and embraced probable murder as well as an attempt at jail breaking. They had evidently counted on a desperate battle, for it has been ascertained that the confederates who were to obtain admission to the Prison as visitors were to bring with them a sufficiency of weapons to enable the prisoners to return shot for shot, and they had counted on two or three of their number being either killed or wounded, and they were fully resolved upon shooting every keeper who dared resist their exit. Those persons outside the prison were to seize the gate-keeper, and kill him if necessary, while another gang was to gather on the sidewalk, and prevent any assistance being given by the Police should they arrive before the attempt had proved successful. The timely notice given to the Warden, and the precautions taken by that official, frustrated the carrying out of the scheme, and so saved considerable bloodshed.

The investigation now in progress will no doubt lead to further developments. MICHAEL COOPER and THOMAS WHITWORTH were removed from their cells yesterday afternoon, on suspicion of being connected with the plot, and the Warden expects to fix upon more conspirators. The Warden, and the precautions taken by that official, frustrated the carrying out of the scheme, and so saved considerable bloodshed.

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REVENUE MATTERS.

The Seizures Saturday—Excitement Down Town—Further Seizures of Distilleries and Tobacco Factories.

There has been a reign of terror down among the whisky-making population since the publication of the news of the heavy seizures reported on Saturday night. No less, it is said, than eight thousand barrels and the stores in which they lie are under the fingers of the Government officials, and in danger of confiscation. The excitement in the neighborhood of Stone-street, Whitehall-street and Cedar-street is intense, but quiet. Knots of Inspectors are stumbled against, in mysterious consultation, here and there, looking twice as wise as they really are, and the proprietors of the establishments under ban move backward and forward evidently in an unpleasant state of mind, that is very natural under the circumstances. The entire block in Whitehall-street—consisting of Nos. 15, 17, 19 and 21, the store of JONES & CO.—is in possession of the Revenue Officers, as is also the establishment of S. C. BOEHM & Co., No. 8 Cedar-street. Mr. BOEHM, it is stated, refused to deliver the keys of the safe, so that it became necessary to force that depository yesterday. Others of the houses named on Saturday, it is said, will be able to explain away whatever, for the moment, may appear to their discredit, and expect to resume their business in a day or two. All the cases are now under investigation, and no doubt ample amends will be made to any firm which, by being wrapped up in the cloud of suspicion which hangs heavily about this whole region, shall have suffered without sinning.

The Metropolitan Board of Internal Revenue met yesterday, but nothing of their labors transpired of public interest. Indeed, at No. 83 Cedar-street, it is difficult to obtain information. Officials there are reticent to a fault, and were it not that other sources of intelligence are within the reach of enterprising news-gatherers, one-half of that which is published touching the revenue frauds of the day would not find publication.

The following seizures were reported on the books at No. 83 Cedar-street as having taken place since those last recorded in the TIMES:

Seventy cases plug tobacco in Cedar-street, said to have counterfeit inspector's marks; also the manufactory at No. 212 West-street, where the same was made.

Thirty thousand cigars on a car in Delancey-street being unpacked, and not stamped.

The retail cigars of A. PEARL, corner of Hammond and Hudson streets.

Three barrels of spirits in front of No. 233 Mulberry-street, branded: "JOHN KANE, U. S. Inspector of Spirits, Second Collection District. EDWARD WILLIAMS, distiller. Inspector, ——, 1867. U. S. bonded warehouse. Tax paid." None of the persons in the liquor-store knew anything about the whisky.

The distillery of JAMES MCBRIDE, Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, wherein were found 8,000 gallons of beer, all of which had evidently been set within forty-eight hours; last mash set which is entered on the books as under date of Sept. 27. Also five barrels spirits unbranded and stowed away with some empty barrels.

One case of tobacco, containing six kegs, at Pier No. 21 North River.

Five barrels of spirits, at No. 231 Washington-street.

The following seizures, not upon the books at No. 83 Cedar-street, were nevertheless made:

The distillery of HAGGERTY & Co., Twenty-fourth-street, on a charge of having fraudulent bonds, the distillery being of greater capacity than it was bonded for.

FARRELL'S rectifying establishment in Twenty-third-street. A hose was found here connecting with HAGGERTY'S place in Twenty-fourth-street.

Sixteen barrels of whisky, seized at JACKSON'S Fifth-avenue Hotel; the charge in this case being simply that they were removed at nightfall, contrary to law.

An illicit distillery corner of Warren and Washington streets, Brooklyn.

A distillery corner of Seventy-first-street and Avenue A, proprietor S. NEWELL, and the charge irregularity in returns.

Four barrels of whisky seized on an express wagon on the way to Catherine-street Ferry, being marked with fraudulent brands.

The tobacco establishment of FARREL & HASTINGS, corner of Hicks and Woodhull streets, Brooklyn. The charges in this case are, that no less than seven tobacco presses were found at work, when but three were bonded, and that 1,060 pounds of manufactured tobacco and a quantity of leaf were in stock, but not entered on the books in accordance with the law.

The seizures of Saturday and those reported to-day are sufficiently numerous, and important enough, to suggest the hope that the work of the people is now being done with a will.

THANKSGIVING AT TRINITY CHAPEL.

Return of Bishop Potter from the Pan-Anglican Synod—Addresses of Welcome—The Bishop's Response—Incidents of His Journey.

Interesting services were held at Trinity Chapel yesterday in thanksgiving for the safe return of Right Rev. Bishop POTTER from London, where he had been attending the Pan-Anglican Synod.

Rev. Dr. DIX, Rev. Dr. SWOPE, Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN and Rev. Mr. HARRISON participated in the preliminary devotional exercises.

Rev. Dr. MORGAN, of St. Thomas' Church, read the Pastoral letter which was addressed by the Pan-Anglican Conference to the churches throughout the world, having been unanimously approved by 28 English and Irish Bishops, 6 Scotch Bishops, 24 Colonial prelates, 19 of the American Episcopate, and 4 retired Colonial Bishops. After the opening salutation of the letter, the churches are exhorted to watch and pray, and to strive heartily against the frauds and subtleties that assail the faith. They are cautioned to guard against the growing superstitions and additions with which, in these latter days, the truth of God had been overlaid, especially by the pretension to universal sovereignty asserted by the See of Rome, and by the practical exaltation of the blessed Virgin Mary as mediator in the place of her Divine Son, and by the addressing of prayers to her as intercessor between God and man. The letter concludes as follows: "Brethren beloved, with one voice we warn you; the time is short; the Lord cometh; watch and be sober. Abide steadfast in the communion of Saints wherein God hath granted you a place. Seek in faith for oneness with Christ in the blessed sacrament of His body and blood. Hold fast the creeds and the pure worship and order which of God's grace ye have inherited from the primitive Church. Beware of causing divisions contrary to the doctrine ye have received. Pray and seek for unity among yourselves and among all the faithful in Christ Jesus, and the good Lord make you perfect, and keep your bodies, souls and spirits until the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ."

Rev. Dr. HARRIS read the address of the clergy of this diocese to the Bishop, who occupied the Episcopal chair at the front of the chancel. The address, which was signed by about 200 clergymen, warmly welcomed the Bishop home.

Rev. Prof. SEYMOUR read a welcoming address from the faculty and students of the Theological Seminary.

Right Rev. Bishop POTTER responded, saying that such were the emotions which filled his soul, when he knew of the design of that occasion, that he would gladly have trusted himself to speak from the fulness of his heart, but upon reflection he had concluded it was best, for the sake of bringing his words within proper compass, to commit to writing what he had to say in response to the kind addresses which had been read. After expressing his thanks and faithful gratitude for this renewed assurance of their support, and promising that if he had gathered wisdom during his absence, or had in any way benefitted by his intercourse with the prelates in other lands, he would bring everything to bear in the prosecution of his duties among the Churches. He proceeded to say that he had received in England, from the moment he arrived till that of his departure, the most unbounded hospitality, and he was so overwhelmed with the friendly spirit of his brethren across the Atlantic, that he was full of heartfelt gratitude for the satisfaction which reflection upon the occasion must ever give him. Soon after his arrival he enjoyed an evening with the Archbishop of Canterbury at his palace, and of that distinguished prelate he must say, and no more humble, exemplary and kind Christian man could occupy so exalted a station. He was both edified and gladdened by that well-spent evening. Their conversation on that occasion was mostly on the past history of the Church, and the great future which was spreading out before it. He had visited the palaces of several of the Bishops, and the atmosphere which prevailed at those blessed places was such as to cause a glow of happiness, and an inspiration of praise to God in the possession of one's soul. The daily services in the chapels at these palaces were truly of a most sanctifying character; indeed, he must say that prelates living in such a godly air could not fail to bring a blessing with them to their work, and to be successful. Another thing which was remarkably gratifying to him was the hearty spirit which prevailed among the nobility in holy things. Great meetings of the Church were common, at which both the nobility and the clergy co-operated with a zeal and energy which was truly strengthening. Then there were those in the Church of noble blood, who, so far from being sinister or selfish in spirit, brought their vast fortunes to their work, and it was frequently the case that such Ministers of Christ built Churches and schools, and paid for labors that were necessary to the carrying out of the Church work. At one of the great meetings—a Church Congress—he found the Bishop of Litchfield presiding, a prelate of eighty years of age. This good old man presided through three sessions of that Congress in one day, and in the evening at what was called a "Workingman's Meeting," that aged man made his words ring out through the vast hall so that every one of the three thousand men there assembled could hear every syllable he uttered. At the palace of the Bishop of Salisbury he met with the Bishop of Capetown, who so heroically exposed and withstood the heresy of Colenso. While visiting the Bishop of Oxford he was present at an examination of candidates for Orders. This examination the candidates were required to prepare all their efforts in writing at a table in the presence of the Bishop, without consulting one another or having access to resources generally. On this occasion the Bishop of Oxford submitted the papers of one young man to him (Bishop POTTER.) After examining them he was forced to the conclusion that were he his candidate he would reject him. This young man, he said affected to be a very candid thinker and critic, and although disposed to believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures, was nevertheless disposed to question the plenary inspirations of some things, bringing considerable ability to the statement of his criticisms. Among the objections he raised was one in reference to the Sun standing still at the command of JOSHUA. The reasoning of the candidate on this was of such a character that if allowed to have any force at all it must reject the truth of all the miracles. He told the Bishop of Oxford that he was sorry he had submitted the papers to him; as he disliked the idea of assuming any responsibility in the case, but he stated his objection to the candidate none the less frankly nor emphatically on that account. The candidate was rejected for the time being, but after a short reflection recanted all his errors, and was subsequently ordained. While visiting with the Bishop of Lincoln he was ushered into the library at the hour of domestic worship, and the holy influence and inspirations of that sacred spot and hour he could never forget. While there one of the Bishop's grandchildren was taken sick of scarlet fever, and one of the Sisters came to administer consolation and comfort to the family in the midst of their affliction. This was one of those women who, without any irrevocable vows, had dedicated her life to the work of Jesus Christ. He could never forget the happy effect of that Sister's kind and holy office in the heart of that stricken family. There, also, he met GEO. AUGUSTUS SELWYN, the Bishop of New-Zealand, who had lived for twenty-five years among savages. His countenance beamed with love and devotion, and his society was exalting and sanctifying. Of the Council of Prelates he had simply to say that it was a gathering of one accord. The spirit of that assembly was of the loftiest and purest character, and the tone of the most unquestionable catholicity of sentiment. There was no word or proposition used or offered calculated to interfere with the feelings or offend the hearts of any churchman near or remote. Everything was done as in the fear of the Lord. No ambiguous speeches were made, and while ability was indicated in all that was said, none of it was expended uselessly. The assembling of that Council needed no justification at the hands of any one, for the elements of which it was composed, and the purpose of its meeting were sufficient apology or explanation for the assembly. The conclusions of the Synod would, before long, be given to the world, when the wisdom or what had been done would be seen and understood. He (Bishop POTTER) was of those who preferred that the sessions be held in private, a step which was regarded as wise, on the ground that many slight appearances of difference of opinion in the course of discussion might have been misconstrued by the world outside. Of one resolution he might speak—that was the one directing all the British Chaplains on the continent of Europe to pray for the President of the United States as well as for the Queen. On this subject he had been consulted, and had, after due deliberation with his brethren from this country, given his emphatic and unhesitating support to the proposition. In conclusion he renewed his expressions of gratitude to God for his safe return to the Church of his love, to his family and to the field in which he must continue, with increased devotion, to serve his great Master.

The *Gloria in Excelsis* was then sung, and the congregation, which included many distinguished ministers, both high and low churchmen, was dismissed with a benediction pronounced by Bishop POTTER.

Church Troubles in Brooklyn—Trial of Rev. Nathaniel West.

About six years ago, Rev. NATHANIEL WEST, then a young man, and a fine scholar of unusual attainments, especially in the various branches of theological literature, was called to the charge of the Presbyterian Church in Lafayette-avenue, near Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn. At the time of his acceptance of the charge the number of communicants in that congregation was about 500, and the regular revenues of the church were in proportion to the size of its congregation. The "Trustees," to whom is intrusted the care of all the property belonging to the church corporation, also owned a handsome building and grounds, used as a parsonage for the time being. The entire church establishhment was said to be in fine order, and when Rev. Mr. WEST took charge of its affairs, things were thought to be indeed prospering. In the course of time, however, it was noticed that under the ministrations of Mr. WEST the church did not seem to flourish. On the contrary, the number of communicants, originally 500, in the course of time fell off to 300, or even less. The contributions of the attendants on the services, which at first afforded a handsome surplus over all demands on the congregational purse, in the course of years so decreased that there was not enough money raised to meet current expenses. Very naturally these was much grumbling among the members of the church, and the dissatisfaction at last culminated. One day their minister asked for leave of absence for six months to travel in Europe, his understanding being that his expenses should be met, and his salary paid by his congregation during his absence. The matter came before the "Sessions" of his church—the body having jurisdiction of all spiritual matters—consisting of four members, of whom three gave their vote at first in favor of granting the request of the pastor. The matter being laid before the Trustees, who are the custodians of the cash and property of the church, they reported that the money available was not only not enough to afford a European holiday to their clergyman and pay his expenses, but that it was actually not enough to pay even his home salary, saying nothing of other necessary church expenses. When the "Sessions" received this report one of the four gentlemen composing that body revoked his former affirmative vote, and cast it against furnishing the money for the desired European journey. This change of front left the "Sessions" two against two, when the pastor, Mr. WEST, having, as Moderator of the "Sessions," the casting vote, threw that in favor of his own motion. On the strength of the permission thus acquired he prepared for a journey in transatlantic countries. He was served with divers documents from his congregation and its officers, some of which requested him outright to resign, and others remonstrated with him on his alleged headstrong course, and he was also given to understand that the necessary funds would not probably be willingly furnished by his people. Some of these papers reached him before he sailed, and others not till after he had crossed the ocean.

In time he returned, to find that in his absence his indignant people, or many of them, had instituted proceedings before the "Presbytery," or higher Ecclesiastical Court, looking to the dissolution of the pastoral relation between Rev. Mr. NATHANIEL WEST and his former church.

Mr. WEST was served when abroad with papers calling for his early return. He did return, and yesterday he appeared before the "Presbytery" for a hearing at the Presbyterian Church at the corner of Schermerhorn and Nevins streets, Brooklyn.

The session of the Presbytery was attended by many ladies and gentlemen, and the proceedings commenced at 2:30 P. M. The greater part of the afternoon was taken up in reading the various preliminary documents, none of which are in the nature of scandal and positively criminating charges. In fact, it is understood that such charges can only be preferred and sustained against a Presbyterian Minister on one of three grounds, viz.: 1. Heresy. 2. Scandal. 3. Inefficiency. While there is no pretence against Mr. WEST on either of the first two counts, it was hoped that it might not be necessary to prefer complaints against him on the third. His energy, zeal and scholarship are not questioned, yet it is claimed that there is a certain incompatibility of disposition which renders the harmonious working together of the minister and his present church officers impossible. Mr. WEST declines to yield the point, claiming that he has been wronged; that his house was sold from under him, (the Trustees sold the parsonage, in order, as they say, to save the church from debt;) and that he will be able to show how he has in many ways been unfairly treated.

After the papers had been read, Mr. WEST entered on a long, rambling speech, in the course of which he frequently seemed to lose his temper, and, being sharply called to order, was fain to apologize to gentlemen present for such terms as "lie" and "falsehoods," and others not seemingly becoming a minister of the Gospel. By his speech Mr. WEST probably helped his case little yesterday, but no promises to produce documents at the next meeting which it will give his opponents much trouble to refute.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

DISHONEST HOTEL SERVANTS.

ELLEN FOLEY and MARY FITZGERALD were formerly employed as chambermaids at Earle's Hotel, in Canal street, and it is understood that they were suspected, at the time, of having stolen a large quantity of bed linen and other articles of household use, valued at over $100. ELLEN subsequently left the hotel and engaged herself at Lovejoy's Hotel, in Park Row. MARY remained at Earle's Hotel, and a day or two ago quarreled with a fellow domestic named HANNAH LYNCH, and during the war of words accused the latter of having stolen $14 from her. HANNAH thereupon informed Mr. F. P. EARLE that both ELLEN and MARY had committed the numerous thefts already noticed, and stated that the property could be found at the residence of MARY'S mother, in Forsyth-street. Both of the accused were arrested and arraigned before the magistrate yesterday, by Officer SHEA, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who had searched Mrs. FITZGERALD'S dwelling and found a portion of the stolen property. Both women confessed their guilt to the magistrate, and were fully committed.

PICKPOCKET.

JOHN WILLETT was arrested yesterday by Officer TAGGART, of the Fourth Precinct, on a charge of being a pickpocket, preferred by JULIA CALLAGHER, of No. 23 Roosevelt-street. The complainant testified that she had carried in the bosom of her dress a pocket-book, containing $28 in legal-tender notes, and that while she was in company with the accused he had thurst his hand into her bosom and removed the wallet, the loss of which she immediately discovered. Money similar to that lost by the complainant was found in his possession, and the magistrate announced his intention to hold the prisoner for trial. WILLETT says he is a blacksmith and resides in Oak-street.

AN EXCISE CASE.

GEORGE HYLER, of No. 80 Hudson-street, was arrested on Sunday by Officers O'ROURKE and COLE, of the Fifth Precinct, on a charge of committing an assault upon them. The case came up before the magistrate yesterday when the officers made their statements. It appears that they suspected HYLER of selling liquor on the Sabbath, and entered the front door, passing through to the yard, when they gained access to the rear rooms occupied by the family of the accused. Finding that they could not discover any proof that a violation of the law had been committed, the officers turned to retrace their steps. HYLER met them, and asked them if they were thieves, and, as is alleged, assaulted them with a sauce-pan and a pistol, Mrs. HYLER aiding him with an ax. On cross-examination by counsel, these statements were modified to some extent, and the fact elicited that the officers were in citizens' dress and gave no indication of their being policemen. Officer O'ROURKE was at times quite excited, both to the magistrate and counsel, being reprimanded therefor. After sifting the evidence given by both officers the magistrate discharged the prisoners, on the ground that the Police had no right to enter a man's private apartments on the mere suspicion that he was violating the Excise Law, also expressing the opinion that the liquor-dealers should be protected as well as the public. The officers had no business there, and if assaulted, which had not been clearly shown, they had invited assault by their conduct.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

CHARLES TALLER, a native of Germany, residing at No. 713 Seventh-avenue, formerly worked for JOHN T. LESTER, who keeps a dining saloon at No. 100 Duane-street, and in consequence of not receiving his wages had recently sued his employer, in the meantime attending the cigar stand connected with the sa